



A Y E E N A K B E R Y:

O R,

T H E I N S T I T U T E S

O F T H E

E M P E R O R A K B E R.

Translated from the original Persian

B Y

F R A N C I S G L A D W I N.

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I N T H R E E V O L U M E S.

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V O L U M E T H E S E C O N D.

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C A L C U T T A:

P R I N T E D I N T H E Y E A R M , D C , L X X X I V .



THE Translator embraces this opportunity of returning thanks to his friend Colonel Polier, for having enabled him to give the particulars of the *Tukseem Jumma*, or *Rent Roll*, in a state of greater perfection than he otherwise could possibly have done. This Gentleman was at the pains to collate, with several ancient manuscripts, the copy from which this part of the translation is made.

ALTHOUGH it be possible that some few of the names, in the districts least known to us, may not be completely correct, yet, upon the whole, we may venture to assert, that nothing of the kind, even so perfect as this, has ever appeared in any European language; and we therefore hope it will prove an acceptable addition to historical and geographical learning.

SINCE the publication of the First Volume of this work, the Honourable Board have favoured the Translator with the following recommendation to the Court of Directors:

*Extract of a General Letter from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and COUNCIL, to the Honourable the COURT of DIRECTORS, dated 23d October, 1783, and dispatched per Nerbudda.*

“ A PROPOSAL having been made to us by Mr. FRANCIS GLADWIN, for the publication of a complete translation from  
“ the



“ the Persian language, of a book well known by the name of the  
 “ AYEEN AKBERY, and this being a Work which may prove of the  
 “ utmost utility to the Company, as it contains the original Insti-  
 “ tutes of the Sultan Akber, the founder of the empire, we re-  
 “ solved, as well on this account, as for the promotion of the  
 “ knowledge of Indian literature, to subscribe, in the Company’s  
 “ name, for 150 sets of Three Quarto Volumes each, at 40 rupees  
 “ per volume. Soon afterwards, Mr. Gladwin finding that objec-  
 “ tions were entertained against the payment of so large an amount  
 “ in our present situation out of the treasury, declined to receive  
 “ the subscription, and consented to leave the matter in reference  
 “ to you. Impressed with the same favourable opinion of the un-  
 “ dertaking, in which we originally viewed it, we beg leave to  
 “ recommend it to your consideration, either to make or authorise  
 “ the subscription we intended on the Company’s account.”



# ERRATA

Page

7. ~~for~~ Pagu *read* Pegu.

— ~~for~~ Subjeft *read* Subject.

8. ~~for~~ Dehly's *read* Dehly.

9. ~~for~~ befeiging *read* besieging.

16. ~~for~~ in the banks *read* on the banks.

There are a few more typographical errors and omissions, particularly in the punctuation, which the Reader will please to correct with his pen.



# AYEEN AKBERY.

V O L. II.

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE TWELVE SOOBANS.





# AYEEN AKBERY.

V O L. II.

## THE HISTORY OF THE TWELVE SOOBAS.

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**I**N the fortieth year of his majesty's reign, his dominions consisted of one hundred and five Sircars (1), subdivided into two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven Kusbahs (2), the revenue of which he settled for ten years, at the annual rent of three Arris, sixty two Crore, ninety seven Lacks, fifty five thousand, two hundred and forty six Dams (3), or Sicca Rupees, 9,074,3881. 2. 5.

THE empire was then parcelled into twelve grand divisions, and each was committed to the government of a Soobadar (or Viceroy), upon which occasion the Sovereign of the world distributed twelve Lacks of beetle. The names of the Soobahs (or Viceroyalties) were

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(1) Provinces.

(2) Townships.

(3) One hundred thousand make one Lack, one hundred Lacks one Crore, one hundred Crore one Arris. A Dam is the fortieth part of a Rupee.

Allahabad, Agra, Owdh, Ajmeer, Ahmedabad, Bahar, Bengal, Dehly, Cabul, Lahoor, Multan, and Malwa: when his majesty conquered Berar, Khandeef, and Ahmednagur, they were formed into three Soobahs, increasing the number to fifteen(4).

I shall give a succinct description of the most remarkable countries; as also of their several princes, together with the periods in which they lived.

## THE SOOBAH OF BENGAL.

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SINCE I propose to begin my description of these possessions from Bengal, which is the lowest extremity of Hindostan, and to carry it to Zabulistan, I hope that while I am writing, not only Turan and Iran, but also other countries may be added to the account.

AFTER having described the country which lies to the east, I shall proceed to the north, from thence descend to the south; and conclude with the western divisions.

THE Soobah of Bengal is situated in the second climate. From Chittagong to Kurhee is four hundred Coses difference of longitude; and from the northern range of mountains to the southern extremity of Sircar Madarun, comprehends two hundred Cose of latitude. And when Orissa was added to Bengal, the additional length was computed to be forty three Cose, and the breadth twenty Cose (5).

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(4) Soobah is frequently, but improperly, used for Soobahdar by European authors: Soobah is properly the Vice-royalty, and Soobahdar the Viceroy.

(5) The Cose is different in the several Provinces; but we shall be sufficiently exact if we reckon it to be two English miles.

BENGAL (including Orissa) has the sea on the east, is bounded by mountains on the north and south, and on the west joins to the Soobah of Bahar. Esau Afghan carried his conquests towards the east into a country called Bhatta, which is reckoned a part of this Soobah; and caused the Kootbah (or prayer) to be read, and coin to be struck in the name of his present majesty. Nothing remarkable is related of this country, excepting that the Mangoe trees, which produce very delicious fruit, are not so high as the ordinary stature of a man.

BORDERING upon Bhatta is a very extensive country subject to the chief of Tiprah, him they stile Yeyah Manick; and whoever are possessed of Rajah-ships bear the title of Manick at the end of their names, and all the nobility are called Narain. Their military force consists of a thousand elephants, and two hundred thousand infantry, but they have few or no cavalry.

To the northward of Bengal is the province of Coach, the chief of which commands a thousand horse, and one hundred thousand foot. Kamroop (which is also called Kamroo and Kamtah) makes a part of his dominion. The inhabitants of Kamroop are said to be extremely handsome; and they are reported to be very skillful in magic. Many incredible stories are told of the natural productions of this place, such as flowers that retain their colour and smell many months after being gathered, and of which they make chaplets; trees that being cut send forth streams of delicious liquor; and Mangoes that grow upon a kind of vine.



THE dominions of the Rajah of Asham join to Kamroop, he is a very powerful prince, lives in great state, and when he dies, his principal attendants both male and female, are voluntarily buried alive with his corpse.

ADJOINING to Asham is Tibet bordering upon Khatai, which is properly Mahachcen, vulgarly called Macheen. The capital of Khatai is Khan Baleegh, four days journey from the sea, to which there is a large artificial canal lined with stone. Alexander of Greece is reported to have entered that country by this canal. And it is said that there is another passage, by which you may reach the sea in four days and four nights.

To the south east of Bengal is a large country called Arkung (or Aracan) to which the Bunder (or port) of Chittagong properly belongs. Here are plenty of elephants, but great scarcity of horses, also camels and asses are very high priced: neither cows nor buffaloes are found in this country, but there are animals of a middle species between those, whose milk the people drink, they are pied and of various colours. Their religion has no kind of agreement either with the Mahommedan or Hindoo. Twin brothers and sisters may intermarry, and only mother and son are prohibited from it. They pay implicit obedience to the will of their priests, whom they stile Wallce. When the prince holds a court, the soldiers wives attend, whilst their husbands remain in their houses. The complexion of these people is dark; and the men are beardless.

NEAR to this tribe is Pagu, - which former writers called Cheen; accounting this to be the capital city. Their military force consists of elephants and infantry. Some of their elephants are white. Close to this country are some mines of metals and precious stones, which are the subject of continual contention betwixt the chiefs of Pegu Aracan and the Mugs.

BUNGALAH, originally was called Bung; it derived the additional Al from that being the name given to the mounds of earth which the ancient Rajahs caused to be raised in the low lands at the foot of the hills; their breadth was usually twenty cubits, and height ten cubits.

THE air of Bengal is very temperate. The periodical rains commence in April, and continue for somewhat more than six months. During this season the low lands are sometimes entirely overflowed, excepting the mounds of earth described above. For a long time past the air of Bengal had been unhealthy at the leaving off of the rains, afflicting both man and cattle; but under the auspices of his present majesty this calamity has ceased. (6)

THIS Soobah abounds with rivers, the finest of which is the Gung (or Ganges), whose source has never been traced. The Hindoo Priests

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(6) In the beginning of April (and sometimes earlier in the southern parts of Bengal) there are frequent storms of thunder, lightening, wind, and rain from the north-west quarter: these squalls moderate the heat very much, and they continue till the setting-in of the periodical rains, which generally commence in the beginning of June, and by which the country is in many parts overflowed. If the rains break up early in September, the weather is intensely hot, and the inhabitants are very sickly.

say that it flows from the hair of Mahadeo. From the northern mountains it runs through the Soobah of Dehlys, Agra, Allahabad, and Bahar into Bengal. Near the town of Cazyhuttah in the Sircar of Barbuckabad, at which place it is called the Pudhawutty; it sends a branch to the east, which empties itself into the sea at Chittagong. The main river in its course to the southward forms three streams, the Sirfutty, the Jown, and the Gung, which three streams are collectively called in the Hindovee language Tirpunny, and they are all held in high veneration by the Hindoos. The Gung after having divided into a thousand channels, joins the sea at Satagong, and the Sirfutty and Jown discharge themselves in like manner. The learned amongst the Hindoos have composed volumes in praise of these waters, all parts of which are said to be holy, but some particular places are esteemed more so than others. The great people have the water of the Ganges brought to them from vast distances, it being esteemed necessary in the performance of some religious ceremonies. The water of the Ganges has been celebrated in all ages, not only for its sanctity, but also on account of its sweetness, lightness, and wholesomeness, and for that it does not become putrid though kept for years.

THERE is another very large river called Berhumputter, which runs from Khatai to Coach, and from thence through Bazooah to the sea.

THE Sea of Bengal, which is a Bay of the Ocean, goes on one side to Basrah, and on the other to Kulzum of Egypt, and from  
thence

thence to Persia, where by the natives it is called the sea of Oman, and the sea of Persia.

MOST of the Rivers of Bengal have their banks cultivated with Rice, of which there are a variety of species. The soil is so fertile in some places, that a single grain of rice will yield a measure of 2 or 3 Seer. Some lands will produce three crops in a year. Vegetation is here so extremely quick, that as fast as the water rises the plants of rice grow above it, so that the ear is never immersed. Men of experience affirm that a single stalk will grow six cubits in one night.

THE subjects are very obedient to government, and pay their annual rents in eight months by installments, themselves bringing Mohurs and Rupees to the places appointed for the receipt of the revenues, it not being customary in this Soobah for the husbandman and government to divide the crops. Grain is always cheap, and the produce of the lands is determined by Nussuk (7). His Majesty has had the goodness to confirm those customs. The food of the inhabitants is for the most part fish and rice; wheat and barley not being esteemed wholesome here. Great numbers of men and women go quite naked, excepting a covering for the loins. In this country women are allowed to transact business in public.

THEIR houses are chiefly made of bamboos, some of which however will cost five thousand Rupees and upwards, and are of a very long duration. They travel chiefly by water, especially in the rainy season. They construct boats for war, burthen, and, travelling. Particularly for besieging places they make them of such a form,

(7) vide Vol. 1, page 351.

that when they run ashore, they are higher than the fort, which is thereby easily entered. For their journeys by land they make use of Sookhafens. This is a machine supported upon the shoulders of men, by a pole formed of a number of straight pieces of wood joined together by iron rings. The sides of the machine are ornamented with different metals, and over the top is thrown an arched covering made of woollen cloth, for defence against the sun and rain. In these machines you sit, or lie down and sleep as conveniently as in a room of a house. Some also ride upon elephants. Horses are very scarce. In some parts of this Soobah are manufactured hempen carpets so beautiful that they seem to be made of silk. The inhabitants of Benga are exceedingly fond of salt, which is scarce in some parts of this Soobah.

DIAMONDS Emeralds, Pearls Agates and Cornelians are brought from other countries to the Sea-ports of this Soobah.

THEIR flowers and fruits are fine and in plenty. The bettlenut stains the lips of those who eat it quite red (8).

(8) As it may not be displeasing to the Naturalist to see a passage which I have not inserted in the text on account of its being rather indecent, I shall here subjoin it both in the original language and in Latin.

خواجه سرا ازین دیار بر آید و آن سه کونه بود صندوقی بادامی کافوری  
نخست را هر سه عضو از بیج بر نهد و اطلسی نیز گویند و یحیی را قدری الت صغی  
باشد سیویمین آنکه خصیین او را هم کام خوردی بمالشی نابو و سازند یا بر آرد چنان  
بر گذارند جز آدمی هر جاندار کی که خصی کنند از آن سر کششی فرو نشینند و مردم زاد را را از نایز

Ex his inde genera eunuchorum veniunt, quos Sundālos, Budāmos et Cāfooros nuncupant: Proles, partibus genitalibus radicaliter excelsis, Attheses etiam nominant. Budāmis pars solum Penis relinquitur. Cāfoos adhuc teneræ ætatis Testes vel compressi conficiuntur vel exciseantur: tamen notatum est, castrationem, quæ veneris desiderium ceteris omnibus animalibus tollit, hominibus solum excitare.

JENNUTABAD, is a very ancient city, and was once the capital of Bengal. Formerly it was called Lucknowty, and sometimes Gewr, the name it now bears was given by the late Emperor. Here is a fine fort, to the eastward of which is a large lake called Chutteeputtea in which are many Islands. If the Dams break during the heavy periodical rains, the city is laid under water. To the northward of this fort, at the distance of a Cose, is a large building, a work of great antiquity where there is a reservoir of water called Peazbarry, which is of a very noxious property. It was usual when a criminal was capitally condemned, to confine him in this building, where being allowed no other drink than this water he expired in a very short time; but his Majesty has ordered this punishment to be discontinued.

MAHMOODABAD. The fort is surrounded by a Marsh. When Sheer Khan conquered this country, some of the Rajah's elephants fled into the wilds, where they have increased to great numbers. This Sircar produces long pepper.

THE Sircar of Khaleefutabad, abounds also with elephants, and long pepper.

SIRCAR BOKLA, is upon the banks of the sea. The fort is situated amongst trees. On the first day of the moon, the water begins to rise, and continues increasing till the fourteenth, from which time to the end of the month it decreases gradually every day. In the 29th year of the present reign, one afternoon at 3 o'clock, there was a ter-

rible inundation, which deluged the whole Sircar. The Rajah was at an entertainment, from whence he embarked in a boat: his son Parminund Roy, with many people climbed to the top of an Hindoo temple; and the merchants betook themselves to the high lands. It blew an hurricane with thunder and lightening for five hours, during which time the sea was greatly agitated. The houses, and boats were swallowed up, nothing remaining but the Hindoo temple, and the heights. Near two hundred thousand living creatures perished in this calamity.

SIRCAR GHORAGHAUT, produces raw silk, gunneys, and plenty of Tanghion horses. Here are abundance of fruits in high perfection, amongst the rest is one called the Lutken, of the size of a walnut, but to the taste is somewhat like the pomgranate, it contains three seeds.

SIRCAR BARBUCKABAN, is famous for a fine cloth called Gungajel, and great abundance of Oranges.

SIRCAR BAZOOHA. The forests of this Sircar supply timbers fit for building boats, and for the beams of houses: And here is an iron mine.

SIRCAR SUNARGONG. In this Sircar is fabricated a very beautiful cloth called Cassah. In the town of Catarchfoonder is a large reservoir of water, which gives a peculiar whiteness to the cloths that are washed in it.

SIRCAR SILHET, is very mountainous. It furnishes many eunuch slaves for the serais (or seraglios). Here grows a delicious fruit called Soontara, in colour like an orange, but of an oblong form. China Root is produced here in great plenty, which was but lately discovered by some Turks. In these mountains is abundance of lignum aloes. They fell the trees at the end of the rains, and leave them exposed to the weather for some time; after which they reject all those that are anywise rotten. The Bunraj, is a bird with a black body, red eyes, a long tail, and wings beautifully variegated, measuring a cubit when extended; they are easily tamed, and will imitate the voice of any animal. The Sheergunj is another bird, which differs from the former but in the colour of its legs and bill, which are red. They both eat flesh, and prey upon small birds.

CHITTAGONG, is a large city situated amongst trees, upon the banks of the sea, and is a great Emporium, being the resort of christian and other merchants.

SHEREEFABAD, produces very beautiful white bullocks of a great size, who will carry a burthen of 15 Maunds, and like camels they bend the knees to be loaded. It is also noted for large goats and fighting cocks.

SATGONG. There are two Emporiums a mile distant from each other; one called Satgong, and the other Hoogly, with its dependencies; both of which are in the possession of the Europeans. Satgong is famous for pomegranates.



MADARUN. In this Sircar at a place called Hunyeh is a diamond mine, where are found only small stones.

### O R I S S A.

THIS formerly was an independent country. The climate is very healthy. It consists of five Sircars, viz. Jalafor, Buderuck, Cuttek, Kullengdundpaut, and Rajemahindrah. These five Sircars are now added to Bengal.

ORISSA contains one hundred and twenty nine brick forts, subject to the command of Gujeputty.

THE periodical rains continue here eight months; and they have three months of winter, and only one month that is very hot.

RICE is cultivated here in great abundance. The inhabitants live upon rice, fish and vegetables. After boiling the rice they steep it in cold water, and eat it the second day.

THE men are very effeminate, being exceedingly fond of ornaments, and anointing their bodies with Sandel-wood oil. The women cover only the lower parts of the body, and many make themselves dresses of the leaves of trees. They live in huts made of the leaves of the Tewar tree.

HERE are many idolatrous temples built of stone, and of great height.

THEIR

THEIR women, contrary to the general custom of Hindoos, may marry two or three times.

PAPER and ink are seldom used here; for the most part they write with an iron style upon the leaf of the Taar tree, and they hold the pen with the fist clenched.

HERE are manufactures of cloth. Some elephants are found in this province.

THE fruits and flowers of Orissa are very fine, and in great plenty. The Nufreen is a flower delicately formed, and of an exquisite smell; the outer side of the leaves is white, and the inner is of a yellow colour. The Kewrah grows here quite common, and they have great variety of the beetle leaf.

THEY reckon all their accounts in Cowris, which is a small white shell with an aperture in the middle, and they are found on the Sea shore. Four Cowries they call a Gundah; five Gundahs a Boory, four Boories are a Pun, sixteen Pun one Khawun (sometimes they reckon 20 Pun to the Khawun) and ten Khawuns are a Rupee.

### C U T T E K

AT the capital bearing this name is a stone fort situated between two rivers, the Mahanuddy and the Gunjoory, the former of which is held in great veneration by the Hindoos. Within the fort are many magnificent buildings, and it is the residence of the governor of the province.

THE country for five or six Cose round the fort is so low, that in the rainy season it is entirely under water.

HERE is a fine palacc built by Rajah Muckund Deo, consisting of nine stories. The first story is for the elephants, camels and horses. The second, for the artillery and military stores, where are also quarters for the guards and other attendants. The third is occupied by the porters and watchmen. The fourth is appropriated for the several artificers. The kitchens make the fifth range. The sixth contains the Rajah's public apartments. The seventh is for the transaction of private business. The eighth is where the women reside. And the ninth is the Rajah's sleeping apartments. To the south of this palace is a very ancient Hindoo temple.

IN the town of Pursotern in the banks of the Sea, stands the temple of Jagnaut, near to which are the images of Kishen, his brother and their sister made of sandel-wood, which are said to be four thousand years old.

IT is related that Rajah Inderdummun, of Neelkurburbut, sent a learned Brahmin to pitch upon a proper spot for the foundation of a city. After a long search he arrived upon the banks of the sea, which he thought on many accounts preferable to any place he had yet seen. Whilst he was debating with himself whether to fix upon this spot, or to continue his journey in quest of a better, he saw a crow dive into the water, and after having washed it's body, it made obeisance to the sea. The Brahmin was astonished at this sight

fight, and as he understood the language of birds, he asked the crow the reason of this strange procedure. The crow answered "I was formerly of the tribe of the Dewtah\*, and from the curse of a religious man, was transformed into this shape; know that this spot is highly favoured by the creator of the universe; and whoever abides here and applies his mind to the worship of God, he shall quickly prosper. It is a long time that I have been worshipping in this place, and the season for the accomplishment of my desires is near at hand. If you are of the number of the righteous, remain here a short period, and behold and comprehend the wonders of this land." The Brahmin in conformity to the words of the crow, remained on that spot and after a short time what the crow had foretold was revealed unto him, and of which he apprized the Rajah, who built a large city and a place of worship upon the spot where the crow had appeared. The Rajah one night after having distributed justice, heard in a dream a voice saying, "On a certain day cast thine eyes upon the sea shore, when there will arise out of the water a piece of wood fifty two inches long, and one and a half cubits broad: this is the true form of the deity, take it up, and keep it hidden in thine house seven days, and in whatever shape it shall then appear, place it in the Temple, and worship it." It happening just as the Rajah had dreamt, he, as instructed by the revelation, called the image Juganaut, and having ornamented it with gold and precious stones, he placed it in the Temple, when it became the object of worship of all ranks of people, and is reported to have performed many miracles. It is pretended that

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\* Celestials.

when Callapahar conquered this country for Soliman Goorzany, he threw the wooden image of Juganaut into a fire which having no effect upon it, he ordered it to be cast into the sea, from whence it was again recovered. And in order to give credit to these images they relate a number of such incredible stories.

THE Brahmins wash the images of Juganaut 6 times every day, and dress them every time in fresh cloths; as soon as they are dressed fifty six Brahmins attend them and present them with various kinds of food. The quantity of victuals offered to these idols is so very great, as to feed twenty thousand persons. They also at certain times carry the image in procession upon a carriage of sixteen wheels, which in the Hindovee language is called Ruhth; and they believe that whoever assists in drawing it along, obtains remission of all his sins.

NEAR to Juganaut is the temple of the Sun, in the erecting of which was expended the whole revenue of Orissa for twelve years. No one can behold this immense edifice, without being struck with amazement. The wall which surrounds the whole is one hundred and fifty cubits high, and nineteen cubits thick. There are three entrances to it. At the eastern gate are two very fine figures of Elephants, each with a man upon his trunk. To the west are two surprizing figures of Horsemen, completely armed; and over the northern gate are carved two Tygers, who having killed two Elephants, are sitting upon them. In the front of the gate is a pillar of black stone, of an octagonal form, fifty cubits high. There are nine flights of steps; after

after ascending which you come into an extensive enclosure, where you discover a large Dome, constructed of stone, upon which are carved the Sun and the Stars, and round them is a border, where are represented a variety of human figures, expressing the different passions of the mind; some kneeling, others prostrated with their faces upon the earth; together with minstrels, and a number of strange and wonderful animals, such as never existed but in imagination. This is said to be a work of seven hundred and thirty years antiquity. Rajah Nurfing Dēo finished this building, thereby erecting for himself a lasting monument of fame. There are twenty-eight other Temples belonging to this Pagoda, six before the northern gate, and twenty-two without the enclosure; and they are all reported to have performed miracles.

MANY pretend that at this place is the tomb of Kebeer Mowehhed, and to this day they relate many stories of his sayings and actions. He was revered both by Mahomedans and Hindoos, on account of his wisdom and exemplary virtue. When he died, the Brahmins wanted to carry his body to be burned, and the Mahomedans insisted on burying it, but when they lifted up the sheet from the bier, the corpse could not be found.

THE Soobah of Bengal consists of twenty-four Sircars, and seven hundred and eighty-seven Mahls. The revenue is fifty nine crores, eighty-four lacks, fifty nine thousand, three hundred and nineteen dams, or Sicca Rupees 1,49,61,482-15-2 in money; and the Zemin-

dars

dars (who are mostly Koits) furnish also 23,330 cavalry; 8,01158 infantry, 170 Elephants, 4,260 cannon, and 4,400 boats.

*A Summary account of the PRINCES of BENGAL.*

Four thousand and ninety six years prior to the date of this book, Rajah Bhugrut having come to Dchly to the assistance of Rajah Jirjoodhun, gallantly fell in the war of the Mahabahrut.

RAJAH Noc, when the cup of life was filled to the brim, was succeeded in the government by Luckmeenyah, the son of Luckmen. At that time Nuddea was the capital of Bengal, when it abounded with wisdom; but now it is thinly inhabited, although it be still conspicuous for learning.

THE astrologers foretold Rajah Luckmeenyah of the loss of his kingdom, and of the establishment of another religion, both which points they said would be accomplished in the person of Mahommed Bukhtyar Khuljee; yet the Rajah was so infatuated, that he would not listen to their predictions: however many of his people fled into distant countries for safety.

AT this time Shahēbeddeen had sent into Hindostan Koteb-eddeen Ibek, whose general, Mahommed Bukhtyar Khuljee, possessed himself of the Soobah of Bahar, and then marched towards Bengal; upon which the Rajah made his escape in a boat. Khuljee having plundered and entirely destroyed the city of Nuddea, made Lucknowty  
the

the capital of Bengal; from that period Bengal began to be subject to the Kings of Dehly.

DURING the reign of Towghluck Khan, Kuddet Khan was employed by him in Bengal, till Fakhir-eddeen Sillahdar revolted, put him to death, assumed the government, and refused obedience to the Kings of Dehly.

MULLICK Aly Mobarick, who had been one of the generals of Kuddet Khan, took the title of Allaheddeen, and made war upon Fakhireddeen, whom having taken in battle he slew, and then caused himself to be proclaimed King.

HAJEE Alyas-Alla-ey, who was one of the nobles of Bengal, entered into a confederacy with some other chiefs, and having killed Allaheddeen, he usurped the kingdom under the title of Shumfeddeen, and he is sometimes also called Bungereh. Sultan Feeroz marched from Dehly to punish him, and for some time carried on a brisk war; but the rainy season approaching, he accepted of a submission, and returned to Dehly.

WHEN Shumfeddeen died, the chiefs of the Army placed upon the throne his eldest son, whom they stiled Secunder Shah. Upon this occasion Feeroz came again into Bengal, and was reconciled in like manner to Secunder Shah; as he had been to his father.

SECUNDER was succeeded in the government by his son Ghiasseddeen. Hafiz of Shiraz sent him an Ode in which is the following  
verse.



verse. "All the parrots of Hind will enjoy the sweets of the Persian sugarcandy, which is now going to Bengal."

AN Hindoo Zemcendar named Kanfy having fraudulently obtained a victory over Ghiaff-eddeen, usurped the kingdom.

WHEN Kanfy died, his son became a Mahommedan, and obtained the throne, with the title of Jilal-edden.

IT was the custom in those times, for the palace to be guarded by several thousand Pykes, who are a kind of infantry. An eunuch entered into a confederacy with these guards, who one night killed the King Futtch Shah, when the eunuch ascended the throne, under the title of Barbuck Shah.

FEEROZ Shah was also put to death by these guards, and his son Mahmood Shah raised to the throne.

HE was by the like intrigue murdered, and succeeded by his Ethiopian slave named Mozuffer.

THIS Mozuffer met with the same fate as his master, through the management of one of his servants named Allah-edden, who likewise assumed the kingdom, and reigned with great justice. He disbanded the Pykes, but substituted in their stead low Sirhings.

NUSSEEB SHAH his son was also of a very upright and charitable disposition, and behaved with great kindness to his brothers.

WHEN Sultan Baber had slain Sultan Ibrahim in battle, his brother,

ther, and the other Chiefs of the army, put themselves under the protection of Nafseeb Shah, and found safety.

HEMAYUN raised to the Soobadary of Bengal; Jehangheer Kuly Khan Beg, whom Sheer Khan, when he again gained the victory, drew to him by protestations of safety, and then slew him.

DURING the reign of Seleem Khan, (at Dehly) this kingdom was ruled with strict justice by Mahommed Khan one of his relations, and when he was killed in war by Mumraze Khan, he was succeeded in the kingdom by his son Khyfir Khan, who took the title of Behader Shah, and he slew Mumraze Khan in battle.

TAJE KHAN, who was one of the nobles of Seleem, killed Jilal-ed-deen and succeeded him in the kingdom.

TAJE KHAN's younger brother, Soleeman, although a tyrant reigned some time, and afterwards the names of his children Bazeed, and Daoud, dishonoured the coin and the pulpit. Thus concludes my abstract.

God be praised, that out of his mercy, this populous kingdom will now be made glorious by the royal justice.



## TABLE II.

The Family of Bowjgorya of the Koyth-cast, nine Princes, Reigned  
250 years.

	Reigned years.		Reigned years.
Bowjgorya	75	Pert-hoo	52
Lallsein	70	Gurrer	45
Rajah Madhow	57	Luckhmun	50
Summuntbowj	48	Nundbowj	53
Jennet	60		

## TABLE III.

The Family of Udfloor of the Koyth cast, eleven Princes, Reigned  
714 years.

	Reigned years.		Reigned years.
Udfloor	75	Girdher	80
Jamennybhan	73	Pirtehydehr	68
Anrood	78	Shifhtdehr	58
Pertaub Rooder	65	Pirbahker	63
Bhowadet	69	Jydehr	23
Rekhdeo	62		

## T A B L E IV.

The Family of Bhowpaul of the Koyth cast, ten Princes, reigned:  
698 years.

Reigned years.				Reigned years.			
Bhowpaul	-		55	Biggenpaul	-	-	75
Dheerpaul	-	-	95	Jypaul	-	-	98
Dcopaul	-	-	83	Rajpaul	-	-	98
Bhowputpaul	-	-	70	Bhowgpaul, his brother	-		5
Dhunputpaul	-	-	45	Jugpaul, his son.	-		74.

## T A B L E V.

The Family of Sookhsein of the Koyth cast, seven Princes, reigned:  
160 years.

Reigned years.				Reigned years.			
Sookhsein	-	-	3	Madhowsein	-		10
Billalsein ( he built the fort				Kyfoofsein	-	-	15.
of Gowr	-	-	50	Suddasein	-	-	18
Lukhensein	-	-	7	Nowjeh	-	-	3

SIXTY one Rajahs reigned for the space of 4544 years, when Bengal became subject to the Kings of Dehly. From the time of Sultan Kotebeddeen Ibek, till the reign of Sultan Mahommed Towghlich Shah, includes 17 Princes, who reigned about 150 years.

## TABLE VI.

Of the Mahommedan Princes of Bengal from the time of Towgh-  
lick Shah.

			Reigned years.
Mullick Fekheddeen Sillahdar	—	—	2 years & some Months.
Sultan Allaheddeen	—	—	1 ditto & some ditto.
Shumfeddeen Bungerah	—	—	16 ditto & some ditto.
Secunder, his son	—	—	9 ditto & some ditto.
Sultan Ghiaffeddeen, his son	—	—	7 ditto & some ditto.
Sultan-ul Sulateen, his son	—	—	10 years.
Shumfeddeen, his son	—	—	3 years & some month.
Kanfy Bhowmy	—	—	7 years.
Sultan Jilaleddeen	—	—	17 years.
Sultan Ahmed, his son	—	—	16 years.
Naffer, his slave	—	—	— { a week, or according to others only half a day.
Naffer Shah, a grandson of Shumfeddeen	—	—	} 2 years.
Bungerah	—	—	
Barbuck Shah	—	—	17 years.
Youfef Shah	—	—	7 years 6 months
Secunder Shah	—	—	half a day.
Futteh Shah	—	—	7 years 5 months.
Barbuck Shah	—	—	2½ days.
Feeroz Shah	—	—	3 years.
Mahommed Shah, his son	—	—	1 year.

Reigned years.

Mozuffer an Ethiopian	-	-	3 years & 5 months.
Allaheddeen	-	-	27 years & some months.
Nuffeeb Shah, his son	-	-	11 years.
Sheer Khan.			
Hemayun.			
Sheer Khan again.			
Mahommed Khan.			
Bahader Shah.			
Jilaleddeen, his brother.			
Ghiaffeddeen.			
Taje Khan.			
Soliman.			
Baizeed.			
Daoud.			

The

## THE SOOBAH OF BAHAR.

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It is situated in the second climate. The length from Gurhée to Rhotas is 120 coss, and the breadth from Tirhoot to the northern Mountains, includes 110 coss. It is bounded on the east by Bengal, has Allahabad and Owdh on the west, and on the north and south are large Mountains.

The principal rivers of this Soobah are the Ganges, and the Sown; whatever wood, or leather, or any thing of that kind, which is soft, and does not soon perish, is thrown into the Sown, becomes petrified. The Sown, the Nerbuddah, and the Cheleh (or Chelum), all three spring from one source, near Kurrali. The water of the Sown is cool, pleasant to the taste, and wholesome; having run to the south as far as Muneyr, it then unites with the Ganges. The river Gunduck comes from the north, and empties itself into the Ganges near Hajee poor. Those who drink this water are afflicted with wens in their necks, which continue to encrease till they become as large as a Cocoa-nut. Young people are the most severely afflicted with this disorder.

SALGRAM, is a black stone which the hindoos hold sacred, paying great adoration to it. The criterions of it's excellence are roundness, smallness, and an oily appearance. According to the difference of their



their forms, they have various names and properties ascribed to them. Some of these stones are perforated with one or more holes, and some are quite perfect. They contain some gold ore. Some pretend that a worm is bred in the stone, which eats it's way through, and others say that a worm makes a passage into the stone. The Hindoos have written a large book upon the properties and virtues of this stone. It is a tenet of their religion, that any Idol which is mutilated, thereby loses all sanctity, excepting these stones, which although broken, retain their efficacy. They are found in the river Sown, at the distance of forty coss from the source.

KERUMNASSA, is a river which after running from the south to Chowfa, then empties itself into the Ganges; it's water is greatly commended. The river Poonpoon runs from the south, and enters the Ganges at Patna. There are a number of smaller rivers in this Soobah, of which I take no notice.

THE summer months here are very hot; but the winter is very temperate. The rains continue for six months.

THE country is continually covered with verdure, and the soil is so hard, that during the stormy winds which blow here, you are not much incommoded with dust. Agriculture is here in the highest perfection, the rice being so excellent, and of such a variety of species, as are no where to be equalled.

KESAREE, is a small grain resembling pease, which is eaten by the lower classes of people, but it is very unwholesome.

SUGARCANE is cultivated here in great abundance, and in high perfection.

MUGHEE, is that species of the beetle leaf which is most esteemed; it is of a very thin and delicate texture, of a fragrant smell, with a beautiful colour, and the flavour is delicious.

AT Muneyr grows a flower called Mujgund, resembling the Dehtoorah, and which for fragrance excels that of every other place.

MILK is here very good, and to be procured at a cheap rate.

It is not customary in Bahar to divide the crops. The Husbandman brings the rents himself, and when he makes his first payment, he comes dressed in his best attire.

MOST of their houses are roofed with tiles. Plenty of good Elephants are to be procured here. The inhabitants are famous for building boats. Horses and Camels are scarce. Bahar is famous for Parrots, and Goats; and they have cut Goats so fat as not to be able to walk, being carried about upon litters. Their fighting cocks are remarkable for affording great sport; there are also plenty of different kinds of Hawks. Gilded glass is manufactured here.

IN SIRCAR BAHAR, near a village called Rajgurrh, is a quarry of stone, resembling marble, of which they make ornaments. Good Paper is manufactured here. Geya, the place of Hindoo worship is in this Sircar; they call it Birhm Geya beng consecrated to Brahma. Here is carried on a traffick of precious stones, which are brought from other countries.

IN SIRCAR MUNGEER is raised a stone wall, extending from the Ganges to the mountains; and this wall is considered to be the boundary between Bengal and Bahar.

IN SIRCAR HAJYPOOR, there are great plenty of the fruits called Kuthul, and Budhul; some of the first are so large as to be too heavy a load for one man to carry.

IN SIRCAR CHUMPARUN, they sow a grain called mash, without ploughing the ground, and it requires no further attention. Long pepper grows here in the wilds.

TIRHOOT has from old time been the residence of Hindoo learning. The water and air of this place are much celebrated. The inhabitants have a method of preserving milk curds for a year. If those who sell milk adulterate it, some unforeseen accident befalls them. Buffaloes are here so fierce that they will attack a tyger. Here are many lakes, the bottom of one of which is unfathomable, and the water never decreases. There are delightful groves of orange trees, which extend thirty coss. In the rainy season, the deer and tygers repair to the high spots, where the inhabitants hunt them; the deer they surround with an enclosure, and take them when they please.

RHOTAS is a very strong fortress, situated upon a lofty mountain of most difficult access, it is fourteen coss in circumference. The enclosed land is cultivated, and within this space are many springs; and water may be procured in any part, by digging three or four ells below the surface of the earth. There are several lakes within the fort. In the rains there are not less than two hundred delightful cataracts.

This Soobah contains 7 Sircars, subdivided into 199 Pergunnahs. The gross amount of revenue is twenty two crore, nineteen lacks, nineteen thousand, four hundred and four dams and a half, or Sicca Rupees 55,47,985 1 3.

One hundred and thirty eight of these Pergunnahs are measured, and amount to twenty four lacks, forty four thousand, one hundred and twenty Beegahs, which yield to the State 18,268,177 $\frac{1}{2}$  dams, or Sicca Rupees 43,160044.

The unmeasured lands, consisting of 61 Pergunnahs, are rated at 49,237,630 $\frac{1}{2}$  dams, or Sicca Rupees 1,23,0940 12 5; out of which sum, 22 lacks, 72 thousand, and 149 dams, or Sicca Rupees 55,803 8 10 are Seyurghal.

The Soobah of Bahar furnishes 11,415 Cavalry, 4,49,350 Infantry and 100 Boats.

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## THE SOOBAH OF ALLAHABAD.

It is situated in the second climate. In length from Sunjooly Jownpoor to the southern mountains are 160 cose, and the breadth from Chowfa Ferry, to Ghatempoor includes 122 cose. To the east it has Bahar; on the north Owdh; Bundhoo lies on the south; and Agra on the west.

THE principal rivers in this Soobah are the Ganges, and the Jown (or Jumna), besides which there are the Arund, the Geyn, the Scroo, the Birnah, and several other smaller ones.

VARIETY of fruits, flowers, and esculent plants, grow here; and it produces abundance of melons and grapes.

AGRICULTURE is here in great perfection; but they do not cultivate any Jewary, nor Luderch; and Mowth is scarce.

THEY fabricate here Jhewnah, Meerghool, and other cloths; the most beautiful of which are those made at Benaris, Jemalabad, and Mow. At Jownpoor, Nerwal, and some other places, are manufactures of woollen carpets.

THERE are great variety, and plenty of game.

THE ancient name of Allahabad was Piyaug. His Majesty gave it the name of Allahabad, and built a stone fort, in which are many mag-

magnificent edifices. The Hindoos call this spot *the ling of worshiped places*, because that near to it is the junction of the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Sirfeooty; altho' there be not any distinct branch of the latter visible here.

Near the Town of Kuntur, are caught a great number of Elephants.

It is astonishing that when the Planet Jupiter enters the constellation Leo, a hill arises out of the middle of the Ganges, and remains for a month; so that people go upon it and perform divine worship.

BANARAS, commonly called Banar, is a large city, situated between two rivers, the Birnah, and the Alley. In ancient books this city is called Kally. It is in the form of a bow, and the river Ganges resembles the bowstring. Formerly here was an idolatrous temple, to which the Hindoos used to make pilgrimages, encompassing it in the manner of Mecca, and performing many ceremonies like those observed by the Hojers. It has from old time been the capital seat of Hindoo learning, multitudes of people flocking hither from great distances; and they prosecute their studies and devotions with indefatigable application. Some particulars hereof shall be related in the sequel of this history.

In A. H. 410 Sultan Mahomed Gurnevy came hither, and gained a few converts to the faith. He visited it a second time in 413. He blockaded the fortress of Gauliar, but raised the siege upon terms  
of

of compromise. Then he formed a design of taking Kalinjer, but after much intreaty, he accepted from Nund, the governor of the fort, three hundred Elephants, and some complimentary verses, with which he was so much pleased, that he not only continued him in that government, but also put fourteen other places under his command.

JOWNPOOR is a large city; it was founded by Sultan Fecroz, King of Dehly, who named it after his cousin Fuhhered-deen Jowna. Its longitude is 109 degrees, and 6 minutes, and latitude 26 degrees 15 minutes.

CHUNAR is a stone fort of incomparable strength, situated upon a hill; and the river Ganges runs at the foot of it. Near this fort are a race of people who go quite naked, living in the wilds, and subsisting by the use of their bows and arrows. In those wilds are also Elephants.

KALINJER is a stone fort situated upon a very lofty mountain, no one can tell by whom it was founded. Within it, are many idolatious temples. Here is an idol called Kalbihroon 18 cubits in height, and of which they relate many marvellous stories. In the compass of this fort are many springs and lakes; and near it are thick forests, where they catch Elephants; the Lachcen, the Baslich, and other birds. Ebony is found here: and a variety of wild fruits. In this neighbourhood is an Iron-mine. At the distance of 20 coss from the fort, the husbandmen sometimes find small Diamonds; and it is said that Rajah Keerut Sing, a former governor of this fort, had six very valuable stones.

stones. During his government there lived a Brahmin who had a Parrot, which returned rational answers to all questions that were put to him; and some assert that this bird remembered every thing that he heard. There lived also at that time a singer, named Bukhshoo, who was unequalled for skill in the art of musick; and the Rajah had also two beautiful female bond-maids, who were likewise fine singers. Sultan Bahader Gujeratty, having formed an intimacy with the Rajah, wanted to have one of the three, and the Rajah generously sent him Bukhshoo. Then Sheer Khan sent and demanded the other two melodious singers, and when his messenger returned with a refusal, he surrounded the fort, and cut off its supplies; whereby the besieged were reduced to great distress. The Rajah despairing of preserving his reputation, which the Hindoos hold sacred, burnt his women to ashes, and then destroyed himself. But God did not suffer the wicked designs of Sheer Khan to go unpunished, for no sooner had he possessed himself of the fort, but fire fell upon the magazine of powder, and destroyed him.

THIS Soobah contains ten Sircars, divided into one hundred and seventy seven Pergunnahs. Revenue 21,24,27119 dams, or Sicca Rupees 53,10,695-7-9, and 12,00000 beetle leaves.

It furnishes 11,375 Cavalry, 2,37,870 Infantry, and 323 Elephants.



A S U M M A R Y H I S T O R Y  
O F T H E  
K I N G S o f A L L A H A B A D.

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THIS Soobah was early subject to the Emperors of Dehly, and Sultan Mahommed, son of Feeroz Shah, upon his ascension of the throne, appointed to this government Mullick Sreer, an Eunuch of the palace, and dignified him with the title of Sultan-ul Sherk. This Eunuch had been given to Sultan Mahommed by his grandfather Khan Jehan.

AT the death of Sultan-ul Sherk, his adopted son Mobarak Kerunfool, with the assistance of the chiefs of the Soobah, assumed the government, struck coin, and had the Khotbah read in his own name. When advice thereof was brought to Dehly, the Emperor marched at the head of a large army, and encamped on the banks of the Ganges; where both armies came to an engagement, in which neither having gained any superiority, they returned to their respective kingdoms.

WHEN Sultan Mahommed died, he was succeeded in the Empire of Dehly by his younger brother Ibraheem; who was an active and a good Prince, and he punished the rebellion of Kerunfool and some others.

others. During his reign flourished Cazy Shahebeddeen, one of the most renowned names in Hindoostan for wisdom and learning. At the time Timoor came to Dehly, Shahebeddeen arrived at Jownpoor, with his master Mollana Khojahgee, who was the succeffor of Sheikhi Naffeereddeen Cheragh of Dehly. Shahmuddar who was esteemed a faint in Hindoostan, was cotemporary with Shahebeddeen. But the faint and the philosopher have seldom had an affection for each other, so the Cazy and Shahmuddar did not much agree.

UPON the demise of Sultan Ibraheem, his eldest son Bheekun Khan mounted the throne, under the title of Mahommed. But proving to be a bad prince, he was deposed, and his brother Hufflein raised to the empire. The beginning of his reign was the admiration of every one, for justice and mildness. But when he thought himself firmly established on the throne, he began to be proud and arrogant, when having been put to flight in battle by Sultan Behlole, this Prince left in the government of Allahabad his son Barbuck, and possessed himself of the empire of Dehly.

WHEN Sultan Behlole died, he was succeeded by Sultan Secunder. At this time Sultan Hufflein having formed alliances, and raised an army, made several attempts upon Dehly; but in him ended the Sherkyan Dynasty

## The S O O B A H of, O W D H.

IT is situated in the second climate. The length from Sircar Gowreckpoor to Kinoje, includes 135 cose; and the breadth, from the northern mountains of Seddehpoor, to the Soobah of Allahabad, comprises 115 cose. To the east it has Bahar; on the north lie mountains; Ma-nickpoor bounds it on the south; and Kinoje on the west

THE water and air are good. The summer and winter are both temperate.

THE large rivers are the Gehgher (or Gograh), the Gowdy (or Goomty), and the Sy. In the two first rivers are a variety of extraordinary aquatic animals.

AGRICULTURE is here in great perfection; the rice, in general, is excellent, but those called Sukdofs, Mudhker, and Chunwah, are incomparable for whiteness, delicacy, odour, and digestiveness. They sow their rice three months earlier than in any other part of Hindostan. By the time the rice is in ear, the rivers Sy and Gograh begin to over flow their banks; and by the commencement of the periodical rains, the country in general is inundated. The stalks of rice rise as fast as the water, unless the inundation be very rapid before the grain is in ear, in which case the crops are destroyed.

HERE are great variety of fruits and flowers. Of game there are many kinds, and plenty of wild buffaloes. When the plains are inundated, the wild animals resort to the high lands, and the hunting of them affords great diversion. Some animals remain all day in the water, just keeping their noses above the surface to breathe, and coming on shore only at night.

OWDH, which is one of the largest cities of Hindostan, is situated in longitude 118 degrees 6 minutes, and latitude 27 degrees 22 minutes. In ancient times this city is said to have measured 148 Cose in length and 36 Cose in breadth. It is esteemed one of the most sacred places of antiquity. Upon sifting the earth which is round about the city, small grains of gold are sometimes obtained from it. In the Tereetah Jowg, this city was the residence of Rajah Ramchund, who enjoyed the twofold office of King and Prophet. At the distance of a Cose from the city, the river Goghar unites with the Sy, which confluence runs at the foot of the fort.

NEAR this city are two sepulchral monuments; one seven and the other six cubits in length. The vulgar pretend, that they are the tombs of Seth and Job; and they relate wonderful stories of them. Some also conjecture that in the town of Ruttanpoor, is the tomb of Kabeer-unitarian, who lived in the reign of Sultan Secunder Lowdy, and to whom the door of truth having been partly opened, he secluded himself from the world, and has left behind him a great many verses in the Hindovy language, upon the subject of futurity.



small spring of water whose stream runs into the Gowdy. The spring is only four inches deep, and an ell in breadth. The Brahmins resort hither to pay their devotions. The sand which is the bed of this stream, sometimes assumes the form of Mahadeo, which vanishes again suddenly. If rice or any other light substance be thrown into this spring, it disappears entirely. Here is also a place called Cheramutty, where during the feast of the Holy, flames issue out of the ground, in a most astonishing manner.

LUCKNOW, is a large city pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Goomty, and the suburbs are also very delightful. Sheikh Meena, whom the people of this country consider as a saint, lies buried here:

SOOREJ KOONJ, is a place of religious worship, whither numbers of people resort from far.

KHURRY, is a town situated upon the banks of the river Sy, upon which people go in boats to strike fish.

BELGRAM, is a little town very healthy, and famous for producing men with lively imaginations and melodious voices. Here is a well, of which whosoever drinks for forty days continuance, it enlivens his understanding, and brightens his eyesight.

IN this Scobah are five Sircars, divided into one hundred and thirty eight Pergunnahs. The measured lands, are one Crore, one Lack, seventy one thousand, and eighty Beegahs. The amount revenue is 20,17,58,172 Dams or Sicca Rupees 50,43,454-4; including of Seyurghal 85,21,658 Dams, or Sicca Rupees 2,13041-15, it supplies 7660 cavalry 1,68,250 infantry, and 59 elephants.

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## THE SOOBAH OF AGRA.

It is situated in the second climate. In length, from Ghatimpoor, which confines it on the side of Allahabad, to Pulwul, the boundary towards Dehly, it measures 175 Cosc; and it's breadth is from Kinoje to Chundery, in Malwah.

It is bounded on the east by Ghatempoor; on the north by the river Ganges; on the south lies Chundery; and Pulwul confines it on the west.

In this Soobah are many rivers, the chief of which are the Jown (or Jumna), and the Chumbul. The first comes from the northern mountains; the other has it's source at Hasselpoor, in Malwah; and near Calpee it unites with the Jown.

A great many situations in the southern mountainous, parts of this Soobah, are remarkably pleasant and healthy.

AGRICULTURE is here in perfection. Here is abundance of flowers, and sweet scented Oils; and very excellent beetle leaf.

THEY have melons and grapes, as fine as are produced in Iran, and Turan.

AGRA is a large city, the air of which is esteemed very healthy. The river Jown runs through it for five Cose, and on both sides are delightful Houses, and Gardens, inhabited by people of all nations, and where are displayed the productions of every climate. His Majesty has erected a fort of red stone, the like of which no Traveller has ever beheld. It contains alone five hundred stone buildings, of surprising construction, in the Bengal, Gugerat, and other styles; and the Artificers have decorated them with beautiful paintings. At the eastern gate are carved in stone two Elephants, with their riders, of exquisite workmanship. In former times Agra was a village, dependent upon Byanah, where Sultan Secunder Ledy kept his court. Here his Majesty has founded a most magnificent city. On the opposite side of the river is the Charbagh, (or 4 gardens) a monument of the magnificence of the inhabitant of Paradise, (Jemayun). The Author of this book was born on that side of the river, and there are the tombs of his ancestors, together with that of his elder brother Sheikh Firo, Sheikh Allaeddin Mujrooby, Meer Ruffyddeen Sufey, and many other eminent personages are also interred there.

Near the city of Agra, upon the banks of the river Jown, is a village called Rungleh, is a famous place of Hindoo worship.

FETTERPOON, was formerly a village dependant on Byanah, and then called Sichey. Upon Agra being made the seat of government, it also became a city. It is situated at the distance of 12 Cose from the city of Agra. It has a stone fort, containing magnificent buildings, and over one of the gates are two astonishing Elephants, carved



in stone. The royal palace, and the Houses of the nobility, are built upon the mountain, but the plains are also decorated with many houses and gardens. His Majesty has caused to be erected upon the top of the mountain, a Mosque, a College, and a Monastery for Soofees, which are the admiration of travellers. Adjoining to the city is a lake, extending 12 Cose, and upon the edge of it his Majesty has built an amphitheatre with high Minarets. The amphitheatre is used for the game of Chowgong; and here are also exhibited the elephant fights. In this neighbourhood is a quarry of red stone, out of which they cut Pillars and Slabs of any dimension.

IN Agra they manufacture blankets, and fine stuffs; and here are assembled artificers of every denomination.

BYANEH, in former times was a capital city. It has a large fort containing many buildings, and subterraneous Caverns, where there are now found, warlike weapons, and kitchen utensils. And here is a very high tower. The mangoes of this place are excellent, and some of them weigh above two pounds. This town is famous for very white sugar. Here is a well, with the water of which they knead the sugar into a paste like flour, and form it into cakes, which they call Gundoreh, and it is carried to great distances as a rarity. It cannot be made with any other water. The Indigo of this place is very fine, selling from ten to sixteen Rupees per Maund. Excellent Henna of a high colour, is also to be procured here. This town is the burial place of many illustrious men. Toodeh Bhcem is a place,



NEAR the mountains of Narnole is a well, which the Hindoos worship; and when the Tith of Amavus\* happens upon a Friday, the water flows over at sun-rise.

THERE are also copper mines at Singhoneh Dadypoor, and at Kote-potely. And at the town of Kanwery, are many cold and hot springs.

THIS Soobah contains thirteen fircars, subdivided into two hundred and three pergunnahs. The measured lands are two crore, seventy eight lacks, sixty two thousand, one hundred and nine beegahs, and eighteen biswabs. The amount of revenue is sixty four crore, sixty two lacks, fifty thousand, three hundred and four dams; or Sicca Rupees 1,61,56,257-9-6 out of which there are of Seyurghal, dams one crore twenty one lacks, five thousand, seven hundred and three; and a half, or Sicca Rupees 2,55,392-9-3 It furnishes 50,600 Cavalry, 5,77,570 Infantry, and 221 Elephants.

THE

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## THE SOOBAH OF MALWAH.

It is situated in the second climate. The length from Kurrah to Banfwareh comprises 245 coss; and the breadth, from Chundery to Nuderbar includes 230 coss. It is bounded on the east by Bandhnoo; on the north by Nerwer, and mountains; on the south by Boklanch; and on the west by Gujerat, and Ajmeer. The rivers Nerbuddah, Soopera, Calyfind, Neem, and Lowdy, flow through this Soobah; and you cannot travel two or three coss, without meeting with streams of good water, whose banks are shaded by the wild willow, and other trees; and decorated with the hyacinth, and other beautiful and odoriferous flowers.

HERE are abundance of lakes, and verdant plains, ornamented with innumerable magnificent, and elegant buildings. The climate is so temperate, that in winter there is no occasion for warm cloathing; nor is it necessary in summer to cool the water with salt-petre. But in the four rainy months, the night air is cold enough to render a quilt necessary.

THE situation of this Soobah, compared with the other parts of Hindostan, is somewhat high, and all the land is arable. Both harvests are very good. Wheat, Poppies, Sugarcane, Mangoes, Musk-melons, and Grapes are here in high perfection.

IN Haffelpoor the Vine bears fruit twice a year. The beetle-leaf is very fine. Here are manufactured very good cloths.

THE people of this Soobah give their children opium to eat till they are three years old. The peasant, and even the market people of this Soobah, are never without arms.

OWJAIN, is a large city on the banks of the Soopera, which is held in high veneration by the Hindoos. It is astonishing that sometimes this river flows with milk.

IN the 40th year of the present reign, the Author of this Book was going to the Dekhan, by order of his Majesty, and when he arrived at Owjain, he was assured that a week before, or the sixteenth of the month Ferverdeen, after eight o'clock at night, this prodigy happened; and people of all ranks, Mussulmen and Hindoos, took up some of the milk\*. In this city and its suburbs, are 360 buildings for the religious worship of Brahmins, and other Hindoos. Also in its vicinity is a well called Kalbadeh, the water of which flows incessantly into a cistern, which is continually running over, and yet remains full. On all sides of it the ancients had erected delightful seats.

GURREH, was formerly independent of this Soobah. It abounds with forests, in which are great numbers of wild Elephants. The Husbandmen here pay the revenues in gold Mohurs, and Elephants. This province is so fertile, that it supplies both the Dekhan and Gujerat with grain.

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\* It is impossible to reconcile this fable to reason. Had our Author only said that the water of this river sometimes resembles milk, it might have been accounted for, by supposing that it was then accidentally impregnated with Chalk. POPE, in his *Wind for Forest*, says of one of our rivers,

“ And chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave.”

CHUNDERY, is a very large ancient city, in which is a stone fort. It contains fourteen thousand stone houses, three hundred and eighty four markets, three hundred and sixty Caravanserais, and twelve thousand mosques.

TOOMUR, is a town situated on the banks of the river Butmah, in which are seen mermaids. Here is an idolatrous temple, in which if you beat a drum, it makes no noise.

IN Sircar Beejagurh there are many wild Elephants.

MUNDOO, is a large city, whose fortress is 12 Cose in circuit, and in the centre of it is a minaret of eight stories. This city was formerly the capital of the Soobah, and here are many monuments of ancient magnificence. Here are the tombs of the Kuljyan Sultans. From the dome, which is over the sepulchre of Sultan Mahmud, the son of Howshung, there drops water in the height of summer, to the great astonishment of the ignorant, but men of understanding know how to account for it. Here is a species of Tamarind as big as the cocoa-nut, the pulp of which is very white.

THE learned amongst the Hindoos relate that in this Soobah there was discovered a stone, which upon touching any metal, immediately converted it into gold, and they call this stone *Paris*. The following is the story they tell of the manner in which it was discovered. Before the time of Bickermajeet, there reigned in this Soobah Jysing Deo, who was a very upright and just Prince. During

his

his reign this *Paris-stone*, accidentally struck against the Sickle of a grasscutter, who was astonished at the change which it effected in his Sickle, and supposing it to be injured by the accident, he carried it to one Mondun a blacksmith, to have it put to rights. The blacksmith discovering the property of the *Paris-stone*, took it from him, and by making a proper use of it, acquired immense wealth. At last, he thought such an inestimable prize, ought only to belong to the monarch of his country, and therefore carried and presented it to him. The Rajah out of the wealth which he obtained by this acquisition, in the space of twelve years built a fort; and at the request of the blacksmith, many of the stones of the walls thereof, were cut into the form of an anvil. Some time after the fort was completed, the Rajah, gave a public entertainment on the banks of the Nerbuddah, and having determined with himself to bestow a considerable largess upon his family Brahmin, put the *Paris-stone* into his hands. The ignorant Brahmin displeased with such a gift, threw it with indignation into the river. When he was informed of what he had done, he was confounded with shame, and overwhelmed with grief, and jumped into the river to endeavour to recover it, but the water was so deep that he could not reach the bottom. And they say that to this day that part of the river is unfathomable.

DEHAR was the seat of government during the reign of Rajah Bhowj, and several of his successors. The vine bears fruit here twice in a year. First in the month of August, and the second in December; but the first vintage is the best.

IN Sircar Hatundyah are plenty of wild Elephants.

NUNDERBAR, is famous for Musk-melons and Grapes.

THIS Soobah contains 12 Sircars, subdivided into 301 Pergunnahs. The measured land is 44,66,221 Beggahs, and 6 Biswahs. The amount of revenue, twenty four Crore, six Lack, ninety five thousand and fifty two Dams; or Sicca Rupees 6,17,376-4-15 out of which eleven Lacks, fifty thousand, four hundred and thirty three Dams, or Sicca Rupees 28,760-13, are Seyurghal. It contains 2,80,816 cavalry, 68,000 infantry, and 90 Elephants.

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## A SUMMARY HISTORY

OF THE

## KINGS of MALWAH.

IT is said that two thousand three hundred and fifty five years, five months, and twenty seven days, prior to the date of this book, which is the fortieth year of the reign, a man named Mahahmah, who was famed for the austerity of his manners, built in this Soobah a Fire-Temple and worshipped in it; and other pious persons uniting themselves with him, performed their religious rites: And many devoting themselves for righteousness sake, threw themselves into the flames.



flames. The tribe of Boodh displeased with this custom, complained against it to their prince, setting forth that many people were destroyed in this temple, and recommending the abolition of fire worship amongst the Brahmins, as the only means of abolishing this abuse. The prince, in consequence, prohibited men from Ignicoly. Whereupon a number of the inhibited besought heaven to send them a mighty person, to punish the tribe of Boodh, and re-establish the religion of the Brahmins. The holy Fire had been extinguished for some time, but at the command of God, there issued from the temple a person under a human form, with a divine countenance, and carrying in his hand a bright sword. This person, who was called Dhunjy, in a short time became king, and gave new lustre to the religion of the Brahmins. He afterwards left the Dekhan, and made Malwah the seat of his government. He lived to a great age, and the kingdom was inherited by his children, till that Putraj the fifth in descent from him, dying without children, the nobles made Adutpunwar his successor. He was the founder of the Punwar Dynasty. When Heymert was killed in battle, Gundrup was raised to the throne. The Hindoos believe that God caused the soul of Heymert to transmigrate into the body of Gundrup, who was a just and a munificent Prince, and made his kingdom flourish. He had a son named Bickermajeet, who upon his death succeeded to the throne; and greatly extended his dominions. The Hindoos to this day make use of the commencement of his reign for an Æra, and they relate many wonderful stories of him. It is certain that by the knowledge of Talismans, and Necromancy, he performed feats that astonished the vulgar.

CHUNDERPAL obtained the kingdom, and conquered all Hindostan.

BEEJEHNUND, once when he was hunting, found a dropt infant near a Munj plant\*, who from that circumstance was called Munj; and he educated him like his own son. When Beejehnund died, his own son Bhowj was an infant; on which account, Munj was raised to the throne, and he was killed in the wars of the Dekhan. After him, in the 541 st year of the Æra of Bickermajeet, Bhowj succeeded to the kingdom. He made considerable additions to his dominions by conquest, his reign was celebrated for his justice and liberality, and he gave such encouragement to men of learning, and wisdom, that no less than five hundred Sages were to be found in his palace: He made trial of the abilities of them all, and found the most eminent amongst them were Beruj, and Dhunpaul, whose compositions are highly esteemed to this day. It is related, that upon the birth of Bhowj, through the mistake of the astrologers, or by the fault of those whose business it was to mark the hour of his nativity, his father was convinced from his Horoscope, that he would never come to any good, and therefore ordered him to be exposed in a distant part of the kingdom. He was here nourished by the friendly hand of divine providence, for there could not possibly have been any intervention of human aid. The philosopher Beruj, just mentioned, had not then become conspicuous.

HE now assisted the fortune of Bhowj. He calculated his Horoscope with great care. He then wrote down a prediction of his future greatness

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(\*) A species of Henbane,

greatness and longevity; and threw the paper in the way of the Rajah, who no sooner beheld it, then paternal affection began to rise in his breast. He again assembled together all the Wise Men, and made them scrutinize Bhowj's Horoscope, when it was discovered from whence the error in the former calculation had arisen. He then went himself and sought out Bhowj, who soon gave signs of future greatness. When he was eight years old, Munj (who on account of his minority at the death of his father, had been raised to the throne) entertained jealousies of him, and employed persons to destroy him secretly; but these agents taking compassion upon Bhowj, contrived his escape. At his departure he gave them a paper, containing what he would have them to say to the Rajah when he should enquire about him. The substance of the writing was this, "What kind of  
 " man art thou, who from the darkness of thy soul, stainest thy hands  
 " with the blood of the innocent. No Monarch hath carried with  
 " him at his death, either kingdom or treasure; but you suppose  
 " that your reign is to be immortal, and that you will experience  
 " nothing but happiness." When this was read to Munj, he repented of what he had done, and shewed evident signs of contrition. When his confidants found him thus disposed, they discovered the truth. The Rajah, at these tidings, returned thanks to the Almighty, and nominated Bhowj his successor in the kingdom.

At the death of Bhowj, his son Jy succeeded to the kingdom. When Jy died, there was not found any one of the Punwar tribe, worthy to wear the crown; on which account Chytepaul, an eminent Zemeen-  
 dar

dar, was chosen king. He founded the Tenore dynasty. After Kenwerpaul, the Chowhan dynasty possessed the kingdom. In the reign of Maldeo, Sheikh Shah came from Ghuzneen, and conquered Malwah, where he enjoyed a long reign. When he died, his son Allaheddeen was an infant, whereupon his Vizeer Dherumraj Soud possessed himself of the kingdom. But when Allaheddeen came to years of maturity, he made war upon Dherumraj, and put him to death. Chytepaul, a descendant of Manickdeo Chowhan, and who was in the service of Kemaleddcen, became his murderer, and assumed the kingdom. In the reign of Beersein, an Afghan entered into a confederacy with some others, who laid themselves in ambush, and killed the Rajah whilst he was hunting. He then seized the kingdom, and took the title of Jelal-eddeen. Keruksein, the son of Beersein, having rendered many eminent services, to his master the king of Kamroop, the king in return gave him his daughter in marriage, and appointed him his Heir. When he had obtained the kingdom of Kamroop, by the death of his father in law, he led an army into Malwah to revenge the murder of his father, and Alum Shah was killed in battle. In the reign of Suckut Singh, Bahader Shah king of the Dekhan, brought an army against him, and having killed the Rajah proceeded to Dehly, where he fell into the hands of Sultan Shahaheddeen. When Sultan Ghiaffeddeen Baleen possessed the kingdom of Dehly, he was engaged in war with Sultan Mahommed the son of Feroz Shah. At the death of Ghiaffeddeen, there was great confusion in the kingdom of Dehly; upon which Dilawer Khan Gowry, the viceroy of Malwah; Zuffer Khan,

viceroys of Gujerat; Khyzir Khan, viceroy of Mooltan; and Khowjah Sereer, viceroy of Jownpoor, all four rebelled, and made themselves independent princes. Some of the nobles of Ghiaffeddeen raised to the throne of Dehly his son Alrup Khan, and give him the title of Howshung. It is said that his father had been poisoned by his order. Sultan Mozuffer Gujeratty attacked Howshung, and took him prisoner, and made his own brother Nuffeer Khan king of Dehly. But he proving a Tyrant, was deposed; and Moufa, Howshung's cousin, raised to the throne. Upon this Sultan Mozuffer released Howshung from his confinement, and sent him to Dehly along with his son Ahmed Khan. Howshung gained the victory, which replaced him upon the throne. After the death of Mozuffer, Howshung several times carried his arms into Gujerat, and had several battles with Ahmed, but was always unsuccessful. At length he attempted to effect his purpose by artifice, and disguising himself as a merchant went to Gujnagur. But the governor of that fortress being apprized thereof, came himself to the caravan, and made the king prisoner. But Howshung declaring that he had come only to purchase Elephants, the governor presented him with some very fine ones, and set him at liberty. Howshung carried on wars against Mobarek Shah, son of Khyzir Khan, king of Dehly; and also against Ibraheem Sherkee; and Sultan Ahmed of the Dekhan. At his death the nobles, conformably to his last will, made his son Hufflein Khan his successor, under the title of Mahommed Shah. But Mahommed Khan his relation, bribed the cupbearer to put poison into his wine. The Generals of his

army

army kept his death secret, wishing to raise to the throne his son Massood Khan. And they sent a messenger to invite to court Mahommed Khan. He returned for answer, that if they had any business to deliberate upon, they must come to him. They inconsiderately went to him, and being seized, were obliged to consent to his being made king, under the title of Sultan Mahmood.

THIS Prince maintained wars against Sultan Mahommed, son of Mobarek Shah, king of Dehly; and Sultan Ahmed, king of Gujerat; and Hussein Sherkee; and Ranna Gownho. What greatly contributed to the glory of his reign, was an embassy from Sultan Abusyeck Mirza, who sent to him Khowjeh Jemaletdeen Astarabady, with valuable presents. He was afterwards deposed by some of his ungrateful courtiers; but was restored to his kingdom by the assistance of Sultan Mozuffer king of Gujerat. He was taken prisoner in battle by the Ranna, who generously sent him back to Malwah. In another battle he fell into the hands of Sultan Bahader of Gujerat, and he died as they were conveying him to Chumpaneer, upon which Malwah was annexed to Gujerat. When the late Emperor Hemayun, conquered these provinces, he added them to Agra. After that, one Mulloor, who was of the family of Sultan Mahmood, possessed himself of Malwah, and assumed the title of Cader Khan. During the usurpation of Sheer Khan, his governor of Malwah, was named Shujahut Khan. He refused obedience, to Dehly under the reign of Seicem Khan. During the government of Mobarez Khan, this Soobah

again

again became tributary to Dehly. But upon the death of Mobarez Khan, the eldest son of Cader Khan, named Bazeed, rebelled and reigned under the title of Bahader Shah.

BUT when the auspicious star of royalty, shed it's resplendent influence, this Soobah again became a part of the empire.

*T A B L E S*

*T A B L E S of the PRINCES who have Reigned in the SOOBAH  
of MALWAH.*

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T A B L E I.

The Family of Dhunjy, five Rajahs reigned 387 years, 7 months  
and 3 days.

Ys. Ms. Ds.

Ys. Ms. Ds.

Dhunjy	-	-	100	Nerbahen	-	-	100
Jeetchunder	-		86 7 3	Putraj	-	-	100
Salbahen	-		1				

T A B L E II.

Eighteen Princes of the Punwar cast, reigned 1062 years, 11  
months, and 17 days.

Ys. Ms. Ds.

Ys. Ms. Ds.

Adutpunwar	-		86 7 3	Chutterkote	-	-	1
Birmahraj	-	-	30 7 3	Kenckfein	-	-	86
Atbirmah	-		90	Chunderpaul	-		100
Sudhrowheneh	-		80	Mehinderpaul	-		7
Heymert	-	-	100	Kurрумchund	-		1 0 1
Gundrup	-		35	Bejynund	-		60
Bickermajeet	-		100 2 3	Munj	-	-	-
Chunderfein	-		86 3 2	Bhowj	-		100
Kurrekfein	-		85	Jychund	-	-	10 2

T A B L E



## T A B L E III.

Eleven Rajahs of the Tenore Cast, reigned 142 years, and 3 days.

	Reigned Ys. Ms. Ds.		Reigned Ys. Ms. Ds.
Jeetpaul Tenore	- 5	Rana Buketmull	- 5
Rana Raju	- 5	Roy Sokenpaul	- 5
Rana Baju	- - 1 - 2	Roy Keyretpaul	- 5
Rana Jalu	- 20	Roy Anungpaul	- 60
Rana Chundra	- 30	Konwerpaul	- 1
Rana Bahader	- 5		

## T A B L E IV.

Eleven Rajahs of the Chowhan Cast, reigned 140 years.

	Reigned years.		Reigned years.
Rajah Jugdeo Chowhan	- 10	Bhuldeo	- - 10
Jugernaut, his nephew	- 10	Nanekdeo	- - 9
Herdeo	- - 15	Keyrutdeo	- - 21
Bafideo	- - 16	Pihtowra	- - 21
Sirrydeo	- - 15	Maldeo	- - 9
Dirhemdeo	- - 14		

## T A B L E V.

Twelve Princes reigned 77 years.

	Reigned years.		Reigned years.
Sheikh Shah	- 70	Hurchund	- - 20
Dirhemraj Soud	- 20	Keyrutchund	- 2
Allaheddeen, son of Sheikh Shah	- - 20	Oogerfein	- - 15
Keimaleddeen	- 12	Soorejund	- - 12
Jeetpaul Chowhan	- 20	Tipperfein	- 10

## T A B L E VI.

Eight Princes reigned 205 years.

Reigned years.			Reigned years.		
Jilaleddeen	—	22	Beerfal	—	16
Alum Shah	—	24	Purennull	—	32
Kehruckfein	—	8	Hurnund	—	62
Nurbahen	—	20	Suckutfingh	—	years.60

## T A B L E VII.

Ten Princes; reigned 142 years 2 months, and 4 days.

Reigned years.		
Bahader Shah	—	some months.
Dilawer Khan Ghowry	—	20 years.
Howfhung Shah	—	30 years.
Mahommed Shah	—	1 year & some months.
Sultan Mahmood, Howfhung's uncle,	—	34 years.
Sultan Ghiaffeddeen	—	32 years.
Sultan Naffereddeen	—	11 years 4 months & 3 days.
Sultan Mahmood	—	26 years 6 months & 11 days.
Cader Shah	—	6 years.
Shujahut Khan	—	12 years.

## THE SOOBAH OF DANDEES.

THIS Soobah was originally called Khandees. Upon the conquest of the fortrels of Asseer, and when this soobah made a government for Sultan Daniel, the name was changed into Dandees. It is situated in the second climate. In length from Peergong, which joins to Hindiah, to Lelung, bordering upon the territory of Ahmednagar it measures 75 coss; and the breadth from Janood, which confines it towards Berar, and Pall, joining to Malwah is 50 coss. It is bounded on the north and west by Malwah; Kalneh confines it on the south; on the east lies Berar; and on the north large mountains. It abounds with rivers and rivulets. The principal river is the Talee, which has its source between Berar and Gowndwanah, and it is also called the Poorny. The air of this soobah is delightful; and the winter is very temperate. Jewary is the grain chiefly cultivated here, and in several places they have three crops of it in a year. Their esculent plants are remarkably fine; the rice is excellent; and they have great plenty of flowers and fruits, together with beetleleaf in abundance.

THIS Soobah is famous for the manufacture of a fine stuff called Abusteh; and at Dehrungong are fabricated Scerryfah and Bhiron.

ASSEER is a fort where the governor of the province resides. It is situated upon lofty mountain; there are three other forts encompassing it; and it is incomparably strong. At the foot of the fort is a very large city.

BURHANPOOR is a large city situated on the banks of the river Tap-ty, and at three coss distance from Ameer. It lies in latitude twenty-one degrees forty minutes. It has many gardens, in some of which is found Sandel-wood. The city is inhabited by people of all nations, and abounds with handicraftsmen. In the summer this city is covered with dust, and during the rains, the streets are full of mud and slime.

ADELABAD, is a good town, and near it is a lake which the Hindoos hold in great veneration. They say that Rajah Jefferut expiated his crime here. This lake is always full of water, and it's banks are highly cultivated.

CHANGDAY is a village near which the rivers Tapy and Poorna unite their streams; which confluence, held sacred by the Hindoos, is by them called *Jiggeterut*, or *the liver of adored places*. There is also in this neighbourhood an image of Mahadeo; of which they relate the following story. There was a blind man who always carried about him an image of Mahadeo, to which he used to pay daily adoration. It happened that he lost it at this place, upon which being greatly distressed, he formed of sand an image resembling it, which he worshipped as he had done the original. By the will of the Almighty the figure of sand became stone, and is said to be the one abovementioned. Near it is a spring, which the Hindoos believe to be the Ganges. They say that by the power of God, a certain devout man used to go constantly to the Ganges, and return again the same day. One night the river Ganges appeared to him in a dream and said, "cease from all this labour, for

I will spring up here in your cell." Accordingly in the morning the spring appeared, and is running at this day-

JAMOOD, is a very fine Pergunnah : near it is a very lofty fort, upon a mountain.

DAMERNY is a populous town, in the vicinity of which is a reservoir, the water of which continually boils. The Hindoos worship it.

CHOWPURREN is a large town well inhabited. Near it is a place of worship called Ramisser, being the confluence of the rivers Kurney and Tapti. The Hindoos come here from great distances to pay their adorations. The fort of Melunga is situated near this place.

THALNY was for some time the residence of the Ferookyan Dynasty. Although the fort is situated upon a plain, it nevertheless is of great strength.

IN this Soobah are thirty two Pergunnahs, which are all in high cultivation. The husbandmen are dutiful subjects and very laborious. They are of the following tribes viz. Koony, Bheib, and Gownd. Those last named, tame lions, so as to make them do any thing they please, and many wonderful stories are told of them.

THE amount of the revenues of this Soobah is 12,64,762 Berary Tungahs, and the conquest of Affeer made a small addition to the sum. The Tungeh is reckoned at 24 Dams.

A S U M M A R Y H I S T O R Y  
 O F T H E  
 K I N G S o f D A N D E E S.

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FORMERLY this country was desolate, except that a few people inhabited Affeer, which was their place of worship, and called Afootahma. It is said that Mullick Rajee, from whom Bahader was the ninth in lineal descent, through the versatility of fortune came from Bundur to this country, and settled in the village of Keerandecy, dependant upon Tahleenir. But being molested by the natives, he went to Dehly, and entered the service of Sultan Feeroz. As he was an expert huntsman, the king was pleased with him, and told him he should have any thing he could wish for. Upon this, he obtained a grant of the village of Keerandecy. By his prudent management, he peopled the deserted lands, and brought them into cultivation. In A. H. 784 he sat on his throne at Tahleenir, under the title of Adel Shah, and reigned 17 years. He was succeeded by his son Gheree Khan, called Nuffeer Shah. From the commencement of his reign this kingdom was called Khandees. He reigned 40 years, 6 months and 26 days. After him reigned 3 years, 8 months, and 3 days, his son Meeran Shah, who some also call Adel Shah. Then came to the throne, his son Mobarek Shah Chowkundy Sultan, who reigned 17 years, 6 months, and 29 days. Next his son Adel Shah Jya, whose name before he came to the throne was Asen Khan, reigned 46

years

years 8 months, and 2 days. He marched to Burhanpoor, and after making himself master of Affeer, married the daughter of Sultan Ahmed Gujeratty, who founded the city of Gujerat. When Adel Shah died, his brother Daut Shah obtained the throne, and reigned 7 years, 1 month, and 17 days. Adel Shah the son of Afen Khan, took refuge in Gujerat. Sultan Mahommud, Bangerah Rajee, king of Gujerat, gave him his daughter in marriage, went with him to Khandess, and conquered the kingdom for him, after which he returned to his own territory. Adel Shah reigned 13 years. He left behind him two sons Meeran Mahommud Shah, and Mobarek Shah. Sultan Bahader king of Gujerat nominated for the heir of his kingdom Meeran Mahommud, and made him guardian of his son Mahommud, and of his own brother Mobarek. Meeran being a wife and upright prince, put Mahommud in possession of the kingdom of Gujerat, and contented himself with Khandess. He reigned 16 years, 2 months, and 3 days. At his death the nobles raised to the throne Rajee, the son of Meeran Shah; but Mobarek deposed him and reigned 31 years, 6 months, and 5 days. He was succeeded by his son Meeran Mahommud, who reigned 9 years, 9 months, and 15 days. He had for his successor his youngest brother Rajah Aly Khan, who assumed the title of Adel Shah. He was killed in the wars in the Dekhan fighting under his majesty's victorious standards. His body was interred at Burhanpoor after a reign of 21 years 3 months and 20 days. At his death the throne devolved to his son Khyzir Khan, who upon his inauguration took the title of Bahader Shah. But proving a bad prince, his kingdom was taken from him, in the 45th year of our emperor's reign.

## THE SOOBAH OF BERAR.

THE ancient names of this Soobah are Durdātūt, Rūddārōodyūt, and Tittkener. It is situated in the second climate. The length from Putālēh to Bēeragūrḥ is 200 cōse; and the breadth from Bunder to Hindiah measures 180 cōse. On the east it joins to Bēeragūrḥ; on the north lies Sētāra; on the south Hindiah; and on the west Telingānch.

MĒKHUR is a populous country situated between two of the southern mountains of this Soobah; one of which is called Būndeh; and on the top of it are the following Forts, viz. Kaweel, Nernalēh, Meelgūrḥ, Beroofha, Mehawer, and Ramgūrḥ.

THE air of this Soobah is very temperate. It is highly cultivated. Here are many rivers, the principal of which is called the Gungkotēy, and sometimes the Godawery. The Hindoos have dedicated this river to Kotum, in the same manner as the Ganges to Mahadeo; they relate wonderful stories regarding it, and hold it in great veneration. The source of this river is in the mountains of Sihya, near Tūrṇēek, and passing through the territory of Ahmednagur, it enters Berar, and from thence runs into Telingānch. When the planet Jupiter enters the sign of Leo, people come from great distances to worship this river. The Talee and the Taptē are also sacred streams. The river Poorna, takes its rise near Dewalgong; the Sirowda has its source ten cōse higher up the country than the Talee. The Nupta also springs up near Deywalgong.



THE following are particular idiomatical appellations in this Soobah. A Chowdry\*, they call Deysmuck: a Cannoongou, with them is Deyspandeh: a Mokuddem (or principal husbandman) they stile Puttiel: † and a Putwary\* they name Kulkurnee.

ELETCHPOOR, is a large city, where the Governor of the Soobah resides. Here grows a very fragrant flower called Boohenchunpah, which resembles the violet in colour, and it has hardly any stalk.

AT the distance of seven cose from the fort of Kaweel is a very strong fort, where there is a spring with which they water steel.

PUNNAR is likewise a strong fort, which is watered on three sides, by two rivers.

KHEYRLUH, is a plain, and in the centre of it is a hill which is held sacred. At the distance of four cose from this is a well, which petrifies any bone that is thrown into it. To the east of this fort is a Zemeendar named Chatwa, who commands 2000 Cavalry, 50,000 Infantry, and 100 Elephants. Daddher Row is a Zemeendar whose territory lies to the northwest of this fort; he commands 200 Cavalry, and 5000 Infantry. To the north of it resides Naher Row, a Zemeendar commanding 2000 cavalry, and 5000 infantry. Near to his territory is another Zemeendar called Hufteea Row, whose country is at present over-run by the tribe of Gownd. Here are wild Elephants. He is tributary to Malwah. Chatwa is tributary to Gurreh, and the other Zemeendars abovementioned are dependent upon Sircar Hindiah.

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(\*) Vide Vol. I. Page 358.

(†) This is one of the appellatives given to Madhowjee Scindia.

NERNALEH is a large fort, containing many buildings, and situated on the top of a mountain.

BEEJA ROW, is a Zemeendar of this soobah, who commands 500 cavalry, and 3000 infantry. Doongur Khan, is likewise a Zemeendar who commands the same number of troops, and they are both of the Gownd tribe.

NEAR Ballapoor are two rivers, amongst the sands of which are found stones variegated with beautiful colours, which the people cut into various forms. At the distance of six cofs from Ballapoor, Sultan Morad built a palace, which has now become the centre of a city.

NEAR Meelgurh is a spring called Shapoor, the water of which petrifies wood, and other soft substances.

KULLEM, is an ancient city: it is famous for Buffaloes. Near it is a Zemeendar named Bubjeo, of the tribe of Gownd, and he is also called Chanda. He commands 1000 cavalry, and 40,000 infantry.

IN Beeragurh, is a diamond mine; and here are manufactured flowered stuffs. It is dependent upon Bubjeo, who has but lately conquered it. Near it are found wild Elephants in great number. The former inhabitants now reside near Baffem, and they are called Hutkeran. They formerly commanded 1000 cavalry, and 50,000 infantry. They are in general, a refractory and perfidious race.

THE Bunjerah Zemeendary has 100 cavalry, and 10,000 infantry. The present Zemeendar is a woman. The two last mentioned Zemeendars, are Rajpoots.

THE fort of Mahore is very pleasantly situated upon a mountain, and near it is a Hindoo temple, called Jugdeena, dedicated to Door-ga. Here are Buffaloes that give abundance of milk. The Zemendar of this territory is of a particular tribe of Bajpoots, called Ranna.

MANICK DURG is a fort upon a mountain, surrounded with wilds. It is near Chanda and is an independent territory.

IN SIRCAR Pahtery is a town called Chitore, which is a great mart for precious stones, and other valuable articles.

SIRCAR TELINGANEH was subject to Koteb-ul Mulk. The natives are called Telingah. It has lately been annexed to Berar.

IN Indore and Neermul there are steel mines. These places are also famous for very neat stone vessels. Their oxen are very fine. The house cocks which are bred here, have black blood and bones.

RAMGURH is a strong fort, situated upon a mountain, surrounded with wilds. His Majesty has not yet got possession of it. Here are Elephants.

LENAR is a part of the Mekhur division. It is a great place of religious resort, and is called Bishen Gyah. The Hindoos say there are three places, where if charity be bestowed, it obtains pardon for the deceased. The first is the Gyah of Bahar, which is dedicated to Brahma. The second Gyah is this, which is dedicated to Rooder, or Bishen. And the third is near Beejapoor, being a reservoir of water, with a  
very

very deep spring in it. The reservoir measures a cose inlength, and the same in breadth, and it is encompassed by high mountains. On these mountains is a spring of salt water; but the water which is taken up from the centre and near the edges is perfectly fresh. These mountains produce all the requisites for making Glass and Soap. And here are salt petre works, which yield a considerable revenue to the state, from the duties collected upon them. Also, on the top of these mountains is a spring, upon the mouth of which is carved the figure of an Ox. When Amavus falls upon Monday, the water of this fountain runs into the reservoir at Beejapoor, as described above. Here are great numbers of Monkies.

In the neighbourhood of this place is a Zemeendar called Wayilleh, who is a Rajpoot, and commands 100 cavalry, and 10,000 infantry. There is also another Zemeendar of the same tribe, and who commands a like number of troops.

PUTTYALEH, of which Puttyalnagry is a dependency, is a strong fort on the top of a mountain. In Puttyaleh are four idolatrous temples, in which are some astonishing idols.

In this vicinity is a Rajpoot Zemeendar named Midnee Row, who commands 200 cavalry, and 2000 infantry. Kamajeo is another Rajpoot Zemeendar, with 100 cavalry, and 1000 infantry.

THIS Soobah contains 13 Sircars, subdivided into 142 Pergunnahs, the revenues of which are collected by Nuffuk (or a valuation of the crops). The Tungeh of this country is equal to 8 of those of Dehly.

Originally the amount revenue was three crore and a half of Tungchs, or 56 crore of dams. Some of the Princes of the Dekhan exceeded this sum by 25 lacks, 25 thousand, 350 Tungchs; the gross amount of which was 3,75,25,350 Tungchs. During the government of Sultan Morad, there was a further increase of 26 lacks, 37 thousand 454 Tungchs; raising the amount up to 4,1,62,704 Bcrary Tungchs, being equivalent to 64,26,03272 Dams.

Eight purgunnahs which properly belong to Sircar Kullern, are now possessed by Chanda, and yield no revenue to the State. Neither are any collections obtained from 22 Purgunnahs in Sircar Kehrleh, they being in the possession of Chanya, and other independent Zemcendars.

This Soobah originally formed a part of the Dekhan, and during the reign of Sultan Mahmood, it was committed to the care of Futehullah Amad ul Mulk, and he enjoyed the government four years. At his death, his son Allaheddeen Amad-ul Mulk succeeded to the government, and lived in it 40 years. He was succeeded by his son Dirya Khan, who governed 15 years. When he died the government was conferred upon his son Burhan, a minor. At length it was conquered by Mortaza Nizam-ul-Mulk, and annexed to Ahmednagur.

THE.

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## THE SOOBAAH of GUJERAT.

It is situated in the second climate. The length from Burhanpoor to Jugget is 302 Cose; and the breadth from Jalore to the part of Dummum measures 260 Cose; and also from Ider to the port of Cambayet it is 70 cose broad. On the east lies Dandees; on the north Jalore and Ider; on the south are the ports of Dummum and Cambayet; and on the west Jugget, which is situated upon the sea-shore. In the southern parts of this Soobah are many mountains. It is watered by the ocean, and the following rivers, the Sabernmutty, the Bacteruck, the Melhindery, the Narbudda, the Tapti, and the Sirfooty. There are two other springs called Gunga and Jumna. The air of this Soobah is very temperate. The soil is sandy, on which account the rain does not occasion any mud.

Jewany and Bajera, are the grain principally cultivated here; and they are the chief food of the inhabitants. The spring harvest here is inconsiderable. Wheat and Barley are imported from Malwah, and Ajmeer; and they are supplied with rice from the Dekhan. The revenues are for the most part collected by Nulluck, measurement being seldom used here.

They enclose their fields and gardens with hedges of the Zekoom tree, which is a strong defence from cattle, and makes the country almost

almost impenetrable by an army. There are such abundance of mangoes, and other fruit trees, that the whole country seems a perfect garden.

FROM Putten to Berodeh, the distance of 100 cofs, both sides of the road are lined with Mangoe Trees, whose fruit are remarkably large, and most delicious. There is one sort which is sweet whilst it is green. This Soobah also produces abundance of very fine figs. Here are musk melons in winter and summer, which continue in season for two months each time. Their grapes are indifferent. They have other fruits and flowers in abundance. The country is so much covered with fruit trees, that it is impossible to hunt. Here are many wild leopards.

THE houses are for the most part covered with tiles, with walls of brick and chunam. Some build themselves large houses of stone, with cavities in the walls, to which they have private ways of entrance.

A great many people in this Soobah ride in carriages drawn by oxen. It is famous for painters, carvers, and other handicraftsmen. They cut out letters in shells, and inlay with them very curiously. They also make beautiful inkstands, and small boxes. They manufacture gold and silver stuffs, velvets &c. And they imitate the stuffs of Turkey, Europe, and Persia. They also make very good swords, Jemdhers, Kewpwehs, and Bows and Arrows. Here is likewise carried on a traffick in precious stones. Silver is brought hither from Room and Irak.

AT first Putten was the seat of government, then Chumpaneer, and now Ahmedabad. This last is a large well formed city situated upon the river Sabermutty. It lies in latitude 23 degrees. The situation is remarkably healthy, and you may here provide yourself with the productions of every part of the globe. There are two forts, on the outside of which is the town, which formerly consisted of 360 Pooras ( or quarters) but now only 84 are in a flourishing condition. In these are 1000 stone mosques, each having two large minarets, and many wonderful inscriptions. In Poora Ruffoolabad is the tomb of Shah Alum of Bokhara.

PUTTEWEH, is a town three cose from Ahmedabad. Here is the tomb of Koteb Aalum, the father of Shah Alum. It is built in a garden, with accommodations for people who have bidden adieu to the world. Over the Sepulchre is a covering about a cubit square, part of which is wood, another part stone, and the rest iron. And of this many wonderful stories are related.

AT the distance of three cose from Putteweh is a place called Sirgunj, where are the tombs of Sheikh Ahmed Khuteo, and Sultan Ahmed, after whom Ahmedabad is named. Here also rest many of the Ghaurian Sultans. Here grows very fine Indigo, which is exported to Room, and other distant places.

AT the distance of 12 cose from Ahmedabad, stands the city of Mahmoodabad, founded by Sultan Mahmood. It contains many grand edifices; and is surrounded with a wall seven cose square, at every



every half cote of which is erected a pleasure house, with an inclosure in which are deer and other game.

THE Zemeendar of Ider, who is named Narain Doss, lives with such austerity, that his only food is grain which has passed through oxen, and been separated from their dung; and this kind of aliment, the Brahmins consider as pure in the highest degree. This Narain Doss is one of the principal chiefs of the Rahtore Tribe; and he commands 500 cavalry and 2000 infantry.

THE ports of Cambayet (Cambay) and Ghogeh, are dependent upon this Sircar. Ghogeh is a large port, well built, and inhabited by merchants of various kinds. Ships come to, and others are fitted out from this place. The cargoes of the ships are put into small vessels, called Tahwery, which transport them to Cambayet. At Kurry are very fine oxen, some of which are sold for three hundred rupees a pair, and upwards, according to their beauty and speed.

CHALAWAREH, formerly was an independent territory, containing 2200 villages, which extended 70 cote in length and 40 cote in breadth: and it had 10,000 Cavalry, with the same number of Infantry. Now it has 200 cavalry and 3000 infantry; is subject to the Governor of Gujerat, and inhabited by the tribe of Chalah. Although now formed into four divisions, it is only reckoned as a single Pergunnah of Ahmedabad. It has a great number of towns.

PUTTEN has a stone fort and another of brick. It is situated in long. 117,10 and lat. 23-30. It produces oxen that will travel

travel 50 cofs in half a day. Here are manufactures of cotton cloths, which are transported to great distances.

SIDDAHPOOR. is a town on the banks of the Sirfooty, and is a great place of religious resort.

BEERNAGURH, an ancient city, has in it three hundred idolatrous temples, each of which has a reservoir of water. The inhabitants are principally Brahmins.

CHUMPANEER, is a fort upon a lofty mountain, the access to which for upwards of two cofs is exceedingly difficult, and there are gates at several parts of the defile. At one place they have excavated near sixty ells in length, which space is covered with planks, that can be removed when occasion requires. Here grow very fine fruits.

SOORÉT (or Surat) is an Emporium. The river Taptý runs past it, and at the distance of seven cofs from thence joins the sea. Raneer which is situated on the opposite side of the Taptý, is a port dependent upon Surat. In ancient times, it was a large city. The ports of Kunderý and Bulfar, are also belonging to Surat. Here are very fine fruits especially pine-apples. The followers of Zerdusht when they fled from Persia, settled at Surat, where they practise the doctrine inculcated by the Zend, and its commentary the Pazend. They make use of sepulchres. From the liberality of his Majesty's disposition, every Sect exercises it's particular mode of worship, without suffering the least molestation. Through the negligence of Soobahdars and their officers, several of these Sircars, are in the possession of.

of the Europeans; amongst the number are Dummun, Surjaun, Tarapoor, Mahum, and Buffy, which are cities and emporiums.

BEROATCH has a fine fort; the river Nerbuddah runs past it, and then unites itself with the sea. It is a great emporium, to which the ports of Kawee, Cundhar, Bhalwut, and Bhigooreh also belong.

NEAR the town of Hanfoot, is a park abounding with deer and other game. It is situated on the banks of the Nerbuddah, measures 8 cofs in length, and 4 cofs in breadth, is perfectly level, and continually covered with verdure.

SIRCAR SURAT was formerly an independent territory; the chief was of the Ghelote Tribe, and commanded 50,000 cavalry, and 1,00,000 infantry. It's length from the port of Ghogeh to the port of Aramroy, measures 125 cofs; and the breadth from Sindehar to the part of Diu, is a distance of 72 cofs. On the east lies Ahmedabad; on the north the territory of Gutch, and on the south, and the west is the sea. The climate is healthy. Fruits and Flowers are here in great plenty; amongst the former are grapes, and mulk-melons.

SURAT, is now formed into nine divisions, each inhabited by a different Tribe.

THE FIRST DIVISION, which is commonly called *new Surat*, had not been explored for a long time, on account of the thickness of the forests, and intricacy of the mountains. A person was carried through it by accident, who informed others of his discoveries. Here

is a stone fort called Chunahgurh, which was conquered by Sultan Mahmood, who built another stone fortress at the foot of it. Adhum is another fort, eight cofs distant from Chunahgurh. It is situated upon a mountain, but is now abandoned, although it might easily be put into repair. In it's vicinity is a fort upon the mountain of Kernal, and surrounded with many large springs. Maabidcheen and Bunder Goondyluckyat, are two places in it's neighbourhood. At the distance of a cofe, are two other places called Bunder. Behind Chunahgurh, is an Island called Syalkookh, being a square of three cofs, where grow various kinds of wild fruits, and the inhabitants are mostly of the Kookyan Tribe.

NEAR the town of Nowgongshah is a river called Bhader, which empties itself into the sea. The fish of this river are so delicate, that if they are exposed to the sun for a short time, they melt. At this town are to be procured very fine Camels, and Horses, somewhat taller than those called Goote.

THE SECOND DIVISION is Putten. It is a large town, on the sea shore, and has a stone fort, in a plain. It is also called Putten Soomnaut.

THE town of Ow ranch is situated at the distance of three cofs from the sea, and has a stone fort on a plain. Here are made good swords, near it being a well which sharpens any blade that is watered with it.

THE source of the Nerbuddah, which is held very sacred by the Brahmins is near Soonnaut. This city also is a great place of religious resort, as well as Beranjy and Gowreener. About four thousand years ago, in this neighbourhood at a place situated between the rivers Burn and Sirfootty, there were assembled together an immense multitude of the Jadoon tribe, who after sporting together, at length fought, and every soul of them perished in the conflict.

AT the distance of half a cote from Putten Soonnaut, a person named Bhalkateerut came to Kishentcer, on the bank of the river Sirfooty, where at the root of a Peepul tree, he threw himself into the river; and that spot is now called Peepulsir. Both these places are accounted holy. In the town of Moolmahadeo is a temple dedicated to Mahadeo, where every year on a certain day, there appears a bird called in the Hindoovy language Beckh, somewhat smaller than a pidgeon, with a blunt bill, and whose body is pied black and white; and having perched and sported on the top of the temple, for a short time; it then falls down and dies.

The people of the town who are assembled together upon this day, take up the bird and fumigate it with various perfumes, and from examining the marks of the bird, they can from thence predict whether in the ensuing year there will be plenty of rain, or a drought: a great degree of blackness, promises rain, and on the contrary a white plumage protends a drought. In this place they have three crops of Jewar in a year. Near a place called Oonah are two springs of water which they call Gungah and Jumnah. The water of these reservoirs

II bubble.

bubbles up, and flows over. The fish of both these springs are said to have each three eyes, two in their proper place, and one in the forehead.

BETWEEN Mangalore and Joorwar is a spot which is washed by the sea, but on a certain day in the year, the water is quite fresh. The reason they assign for it is, that in ancient times a person being in want of Ganges water a holy man directed him to this spot, where he found fresh water; and to this time, on the same day every year, the water is fresh. The chiefs of these two divisions are Rajpoots of the Ghelote tribe; as are the other inhabitants: each chief commands 1000 cavalry and 2000 infantry, together with a number of Aheers (or Cowherds).

THE THIRD DIVISION. At the foot of the mountains of Sironj is a large city now out of repair, although the situation is very desirable. Maabidcheen and the port of Ghogeh are dependent upon it. The Island of Birum, is also in this division; it is a square hill of 9 coss, in the midst of the river, and formerly was the seat of government. The Zemeendar of this division is of the Gowhil tribe, and commands 2000 cavalry, and 4000 infantry.

THE FOURTH DIVISION, includes the ports of Meheweh and Telaja. The inhabitants are of the Walch tribe. This division has 300 cavalry, and 500 infantry.

THE FIFTH DIVISION, is Jugget, which is also called Daurka. Kithen came from Mehtra and dwelt at this place, and died here.

This

This is considered as a very holy spot by the Brahmins. The Island of Singhoodehar, which measures four cose square is also reckoned in this division. Near Aramroy is an island 70 cose in circuit. Here is a spot, mostly stone, half a cose in extent, from whence, when excavated, there issues out salt water on all sides. Mullick Jyaz of the tribe of Khafeh Kyel, who was governor on the part of Sultan Mahmood Gujeratty has excavated about a fourth part of it. The port of Aramroy, is a very strong place, inhabited by the tribe of Badhil. This division has 1000 cavalry and 2000 infantry.

THE SIXTH DIVISION, has such large rivers, the mountains are so lofty, and the country in general so woody, as to be impervious for an army. It is inhabited by the tribe of Cheetore. It has 1000 cavalry, and 2000 infantry.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION, is inhabited by the Bagheyleh tribe, who command 200 cavalry, and the like number of infantry.

HERE, are also many of the Kathy tribe, who are of the Aheer cast, and whose business it is to look after horses. Their military force is 6000 cavalry, and the like number of infantry.

SOME people consider this tribe to be of Arabian origin. They are very sagacious, and extremely hospitable, and they will eat with persons of every religion. Many of them are exceedingly beautiful. When a Jagheerdar comes amongst them, they first exact an engagement that neither man nor woman of them shall be called to account for incontinency. In the vicinity of this tribe, on the banks

banks of the river Doondy, dwell a tribe of Aheers, who are called Poorunjah, and command 3000 cavalry, and the like number of infantry. They are perpetually at war with the tribe of Jam.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION. Here is a seaport called Jhanjeer, inhabited by the tribe of Watchee. This division has 200 cavalry, and the like number of infantry.

THE NINTH DIVISION, is inhabited by the Charun tribe. The Hindoos say that Mahadeo, created out of the sweat of his forehead, a human form, whom he called Charun, and gave him charge of his own Ox. This Charun composed verses, sang the praises of Mahadeo, and revealed to mankind past and future events. This tribe who bear his name, are his descendants. The greatest part of them employ themselves in singing hymns of celebration, and in reciting genealogies: and in battle they repeat warlike fables, to animate the troops. They are also famous for discovering secret things. Throughout Hindostan, there is hardly a great man who hath not some of this tribe in his service. Here are 500 cavalry, and 4000 infantry. There is also another tribe called Bhawt, who at least equal the Charuns in animating the troops by martial songs, and in chronology excel them: but the Charuns are better foldiers. They say that Charun, was created from the will of Mahadeo; and that Bhawt, issued from his spine: and wonderful stories are told of these miracles, the relation of which would cause prolixity.

BETWEEN Chalwarch, Sircar Ahmedabad, Putten and Surat, is a low tract of country 90 cose in length, and in breadth from 7 to 30 cose,



cose, which is called Run. Before the commencement of the periodical rains, the sea swells and inundates this spot, and leaves it by degrees after the rainy season. When it becomes dry great quantities of salt are manufactured there, the duties upon which are collected the Pergunnah of Chalawar. Ahmedabad is situated to the east of this tract of land. To the west of it is a very large separate territory called Cutch, the length of which is 250 cose, and the breadth 100 cose. The territory of Sind lies to the west of Cutch. The greatest part of Cutch is composed of woods and uncultivated lands. Their horses are very fine, and are supposed to be of Arabian extraction. They have also remarkably good camels and goats. Their chief is of the tribe formerly called Jadown and now named Charunjeh. The men are tall and handsome, and wear long beards. The military force of this country is 10,000 cavalry, and 50,000 thousand infantry. The capital city is Tahej, which has two strong forts called Jhareh and Kuntkote. To the south of Tahej on the Gujerat quarter, is a considerable Zemeendar named Jam, who is related to the Rajah of Thej. Sixty years ago, one Rawel, after a war of two months, drove him out of his country. He then settled, in Sircar Surat, between the territories of Chatwah, Badhil and Nowneel; and possessing himself of other choice lands, founded the city of Nowanagur, and his new acquired country obtained the name of *little Cutch*. Sutterfal, the present Rajah is his grandson. He has 7000 cavalry, and 8000 infantry. This country is also famous for camels and goats. The mahommedan religion has prevailed here a long time.

NEAR to Merow and Mungreetch is a territory called Pall, through which runs the river Mehindery. On the Gujerat side of this territory, is an independent Zemeendar, who resides at Doongurpoor. On the Malwah side of this country is Banfwaleh, whose chief is independent. Those two last mentioned chiefs have each 5000 cavalry, and 1000 infantry; and they were both of the Seefoodyah tribe and relations to the Ranna, but now the possessors are of another tribe.

IN the vicinity of Sircar Putten is a country, of which Scrowhy is the capital. The Chief commands 1000 cavalry, and 5000 infantry. He has a fort on the top of a mountain called Iyugurh, encompassing twelve villages, with great plenty of water and pasturage. There is also another territory situated to the east of Nudeebar, to the north of Mendow, to the south of Madowt, and to the west of Chumrancer, measuring 60 coss in length, and 40 in breadth. The Chief is of the Chowhan tribe, and his capital is Alymohan. Here are many wild Elephants. The military force is 600 cavalry, and 15,000 infantry.

BETWEEN the Sircars of Surat and Nuderbar is a mountainous country, well inhabited; called Buglana. The Chief is of the Rathore Tribe, and commands 3000 cavalry and 2000 infantry. Here are apricots, apples, grapes, pine-apples, pomgranates, and citrons in great perfection. Buglana has seven forts, of which number Mowleer and Sallee are exceedingly strong.

BETWEEN Sircar Nadowt and Naderbar is a hilly country, measuring 50 coss in length, and 40 coss in breadth. It is inhabited by the Gowhil tribe of Rajpoots. At present the management of public affairs is in the hands of one Tewary, a Brahmin, and the Rajah, who possesses nothing but the name, resides sometimes at Rajpeepalah, and sometimes at Ghoolwa. He has 3000 cavalry, and 7000 infantry. The water of the latter place is very bad; but there is produced very good rice and honey.

GUJERAT contains nine Sircars, subdivided into 198 Purgunnahs, of which thirteen are Ports. The amount of revenue is 43 crores, 68 lacks, 2 thousand 301 dams; together with 1 lack, 62 thousand, 628½ dams of port duties. The whole being equivalent to Sicca Rupees 10,96,123-3-11.

THE measured lands (besides Surat which is paid by estimate), amount to 1 Crore, 69 Lacks, 36 thousand, 377 Beegahs, and 3 Bifwahs; out of which 4 Lacks, 20 thousand, 274 dams, are Seyurghal.

THIS Soobah has 67,375 cavalry, and 8900 infantry.

## A SUMMARY HISTORY

OF THE

## KINGS of GUJERAT.

In the books of the Hindoos it is written that in the year 802 of the era of Bickermajeet, corresponding with A H 154, Bunfraj was the first King who made Gujerat an independent monarchy, which happened after the following manner. Rajah Sirry Bhowrdeo, who reigned in Kinoje, put to death one of his subjects named Samant Singh for being of a base and turbulent disposition, and then plundered his family. The wife who was pregnant, fled into Gujerat, and there in the wilds was delivered of a son who is this Bunfraj. By chance Syeldeo, a hermit of Owjain happening to pass that way, took compassion upon the woman, and gave the child in charge to one of his pupils, who carried him to Radhunpoor, where he was brought up. When he came to manhood, he associated himself with a gang of highway robbers, whose number increasing, they at length seized the royal treasure which was going to Kinoje. Chumpa a market man was one of his confederates, and they raised and disciplined troops, by whose means Bunfraj was enabled to establish himself in the kingdom of Gujerat in the fiftieth year of his age. Putten is one of the

cities that he founded. It is related that being in doubt where to fix the seat of his government, one Anhul a Cowherd said "I have seen a place, such as you desire, which I will discover upon condition that you call it after my name." Upon the Rajah promising to do so, Anhul directed him to the spot, adding "such is the superior excellency of every thing produced here, that a Dog who came from another country, attacked a Hare of this place, who by the exertion of her strength overpowered the Dog, and set herself free." The Rajah having founded a city here, called it after the cowherd Anhulpoor. The Astrologers have predicted that this city shall be destroyed when there shall have elapsed from the day of it's foundation, 2500 years, 7 months 9 days and 44 ghurries. It was founded on Sunday the fifth of Soodder Shukulputch in the month of Byfack, of the year of Bickermajeet 802, after sunrise 22 ghurries and 45 puls. After a long course of time, the reason for it's name having been forgotten, it was called Nehrwalch; and lastly on account of the excellency of the soil, Tuten, which in the language of that country signifies chosen.

RAJAH SAMUNT SINGH, gave his daughter in marriage to Sirrydumduck Soolunky, a descendant of the Rajahs of Dehly. She became pregnant by him, and died in labour, but the child was taken alive out of her womb. The moon happening then to be in the 16th stage, which the Hindoos call Mool, the child was, from that circumstance, named Moolraj. His maternal grandfather Samunt Singh, educated him as his own son. When he was arrived at manhood, Samunt in a fit of inebriation abdicated the kingdom in his favour, but  
when

when he recovered his senses, denied the fact. Moolraj engaged in a confederacy some wicked people, by whose means he slew his benefactor, and assumed the kingdom.

DURING the reign of Jamund in A.H. 416, or A.B. 1064, Sultan Mahmood Ghuznevý conquered Gujerat, and, in consideration of a certain annual tribute, placed upon the throne a descendant of the ancient Rajahs, and then returned by the way of Sind, carrying captive with him, by the desire of the new monarch, another Prince of the same family. Some time after, the new king, either through prudence or dread, desired the Sultan to send back the captive Prince. When he was arrived near Putten, the king went out himself to meet him, apprehensive that otherwise designing people might insinuate themselves into his friendship, and occasion mischief. Accidentally the very day that they met, the king fell asleep under a tree, when a wild beast, or bird, plucked out his eyes. Since according to the laws of the land, a person who was blind could not hold the kingdom, his troops seized him, and in his stead raised to the throne him who had before been prisoner.

KEMADERPAUL SOOLUNKY, from the dread of losing his life, made choice of a private station, during the reign of Jyasingh. But at the death of Jyasingh he obtained the kingdom, which he extended by conquest. He was poisoned by Ajeelpaul, who succeeded him.

LUCKMOOL dying without issue, the nobles elected a king out of the Bagheyleh tribe. In the reign of Rajah Kurren, the army of  
Sultan,

Sultan Allaheddeen, conquered Gujerat, when the Rajah fled into the Dekhan. Before this period Moozeddeen Sam, and Kotebeddeen Ibek, had made incursions into Gujerat, but it had never till now been annexed to the empire of Dehly.

SULTAN Mahommed son of Feroz, appointed viceroy of Gujerat Nizam Mustuckrej, called also Rasty Khan; but he proving oppressive to the people, the Sultan dismissed him from the office, and nominated in his stead Zuffer Khan son of Wejeeh ul Mulk Tanick, who from being a Brahmin had embraced the Mahommedan religion. Upon this Nizam rebelled, and was killed. At the death of Sultan Mahommed, the empire of Dehly was in some confusion, when Zuffer Khan made choice of retirement, and Tatar Khan, the son of Nizam made himself King of Gujerat, and marched towards Dehly, but was poisoned on the way. Hereupon Zuffer Khan caused the Khotbah to be read, and coin to be struck in his own name, assumed the title of Sultan Mozuffer, and thus Gujerat became again an independent kingdom. Tatar Ahmed, one of his Grandson's put him to death, and got possession of the throne. He built the city of Ahmedabad. During a feast when every one was unsuspecting of danger, he put to death twelve paternal uncles, thus sinning past forgiveness. However he governed the kingdom with justice and munificence.

DAUD was put to death on account of his tyranny, and the kingdom conferred upon Futeh Khan, Son of Mahommed Shah, who assumed the title of Mahmood: he was a very good prince. Mullick Shaban,

Shaban, stiled Amad-ul Mulk, was of the utmost service to Mahmood but some evil minded people, jealous of his exaltation, contrived to estrange the king's mind from him, by artful insinuations, hoping thereby to deprive him of his life. The Sultan from the dread of being dethroned, ordered Amad-ul Mulk into confinement, and was very near putting him to death. But Mullick Abdullah, the master of the Elephants, who was admitted to conferences with the king, discovered to him the plot, and convinced him of the innocence of Amad-ul Mulk. The King contrived means to set him at liberty, which so alarmed those who had aimed at his destruction, that they immediately took up arms. On the part of the King were the Kasseh Khyel (a tribe of Patans) the slaves of the palace, and the master of the elephants, which animals were of great service in the engagement. At length the rebels were defeated; upon all of whom proper punishments were inflicted.

WHEN Sultan Mahmood died, his son Mozuffer with the assistance of the nobility, reigned under the title of Sultan Mozuffer, and proved a good prince. Shah Seffy of Isfahan sent him presents of the curiosities of Persia, and they contracted together a strict friendship: Upon the death of Sultan Mozuffer, his son took the title of Secunder, and mounted the throne, but Amad-ul Mulk forsaking the paths of virtue soon put him to death, and in his stead raised to the kingdom his brother Nuffeer. The nobles displeased at these practices of Amad-ul Mulk, sought to destroy him secretly. He then applied for succour to our late Emperor, and promised that if he would afford him assistance:



assistance and establish Nussér in the Kingdom, he would cede to him the port of Deeb, with a present of a crore of Tungehs. But his Majesty disapproving his conduct, rejected the proposal. At this interval the Babiyan Tribe invited to the throne Sultan Bahader, son of Sultan Mozuffer, who thereupon came from Dehly and obtained the kingdom with the consent of the Nobility. His brother envying his promotion fled to the court of Sultan Ibrahim at Dehly, but did not meet with any encouragement. The Omrahs of Jownpoor invited him to be their chief; but when he intended to have gone there, his friends wrote him letters dissuasive from that purpose, and, calling him to Gujerat. He consented to their proposal, went to Gujerat and obtained the kingdom, which he governed with honor to himself, and happiness to his subjects. But he imprudently entered upon a war with our late Emperor, and was defeated in battle. When he died the Omrahs of Gujerat read the Khutbah and struck coin in the name of Meeran Mahomed, king of Khandees, nephew of Sultan Mozuffer, and who had appointed him his heir: but he died soon after his arrival in Gujerat. Then Mahommed grandson of Sultan Mozuffer, who had been prisoner at Pyawel was raised to the throne. But one Burhan, a wicked wretch, entering into a confederacy, slew him together with some of his nobles, and placed on the throne Rezec ul Mulk of the family of the first Ahmed, under the title of Sultan Ahmed; but Burhan enjoyed all the power. When Sultan Ahmed came of age, Etamad Khan slew him in the house of one of his generals, and in his stead placed on the throne another minor, whom he declared upon oath to be the son of Sultan Mahmood; and he gave him the title of Sultan Mozuffer. Etamad Khan had the entire command of the kingdom, till our august Monarch annexed it to the empire.

*TABLES of the PRINCES who have Reigned in the SOOBAAH  
of GUJERAT.*

**T A B L E I.**

The family of Bunfraj, seven Princes Reigned 196 years.

	Years.		Years.
Bunfraj	60	Behirfingh	25
Jowgraj	35	Relhadut	15
Bheemraj	25	Samunt	7
Bhowr	29		

**T A B L E II.**

Ten Princes of the Soolunkhy tribe, Reigned 244 years.

	Ys. Ms.		Years.
Moolraj Soolunkhy	56	Kurrun	31
Jamund	13	Jyfingh, also called Sudhraj	50
Beyfer	6	Kemaderpaul	23
Durlebbh	11	Ajicpaul	3
Bheem	42	Luckhmool	8

**T A B L E III.**

Six Princes of the Bagheyleh tribe, Reigned 126 years.

	Ys. Ms. Ds.		Ys. Ms. Ds.
Birdmool	12	Arjun Deo	10
Beildeo	34 6 10	Sarung Deo	21
Bheem	42	Kurrun	6 10 15

TABLE.

## T A B L E IV.

Fourteen Mahommedan Princes, Reigned about 160 years.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Sultan Mahommed	—	—	—
Sultan Ahmed	—	—	—
Mahommed Shah	—	—	—
Kotebeddeen Ahmed Shah	—	—	—
Daoud Shah	—	—	—
Mahmood Shah, son of Mahommed Shah	—	—	—
Sultan Mozuffer	—	—	—
Sultan Secunder	—	—	—
Nuffeer Khan, brother of Secunder	—	—	—
Sultan Bahader, son of Sultan Mozuffer	—	—	—
Mahommed Shah, nephew of Sultan Bahader	—	—	—
Sultan Mahmood, grandson of Sultan	}	18	2 & some days.
— Mozuffer			
Sultan Ahmed, of the family of Sultan Ahmed I.	—	—	—
Sultan Mozuffer	—	—	—

## THE SOOBAH OF AJMEER.

It is situated in the second climate. The length from Dekhur and the dependencies of Umbeer to Beykaneer of Jeimeer is 168 cose: and the breadth from the extremity of Sircar Ajmeer to Bahiwarah includes 150 cose. On the east lies Agra; on the north part of Dehly; it has Gujerat on the south; and Deybalpoor of Multan confines it on the west. The soil of this Soobah is sandy, and you are obliged to dig to a great depth before you come at water, so that the success of the harvest depends entirely upon the periodical rains. Their winter is temperate; but the Summer is intensely hot. The spring harvest is very inconsiderable. Jewary, Lehlarah, and Mowth grow here in plenty. The revenue is in general a seventh or an eight of the produce of the harvest; little being paid in ready money.

The common people live in houses with pitched roofs, built of bamboos and straw.

To the south are mountains; and this Soobah abounds with strongholds. This Soobah is composed of Meywar, Marwar, and Hadowty.

MEYWAR contains ten thousand villages; and the whole of Sircar Chitore is dependent upon it. It is 40 cose long and 30 broad, and has three very celebrated forts viz. Chitore, Cowmlere, and Mandel. The Governor of the Soobah resides at Chitore. In Chowra, a

dependency of Gowkondeh, is an Iron-mine. In Jainpore and some places dependent upon Mandel are copper mines. The present possessors of these lands are native Zemeendars, who anciently were named Rawel; but for a long time past are called Ranna. They are of the Ghelote tribe and consider themselves to be descendants from Noorshirvan. One of their ancestors meeting with misfortunes in his own country came to Berar, and at length became chief of Bernalch. Eight hundred years prior to the date of this book, Bernalch was plundered, and many of the inhabitants fell in battle. During the confusion one Patta, an infant, was carried by his mother from that scene of distress to Meywar, and received protection from Rajah Mundelack Bheyl. When Patta was grown up to manhood, he followed the occupation of a shepherd, and his skill in hunting was such that the fame thereof recommended him to the Rajah, who at length made him one of his court, and his confidant. Upon the death of the Rajah four of his brothers sons disputed the kingdom with each other. At last they unanimously agreed to resign their several pretensions to the Rajahship in favour of Patta, but he then refused to accept of their offer. Through some accident blood issued from a finger of one of the brothers, and he immediately applied it to Patta's forehead, and drew upon it a Keshkeh\*; and the other brothers concurred in this election. This custom of drawing a Keshkeh, with human blood upon the forehead of him whom this tribe acknowledge for their Rajah, obtains to the present time. When Patta found himself firmly established in the Rajahship, he ungratefully put to death the four brothers, who had been

the

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\* A mark which the Hindoos make upon their foreheads, usually with clay, at the time of prayer; and which will be fully described in the 3d Vol.

the cause of his exaltation. It is related, that some time before Patta obtained the Rajahship, one day passing through a desert, he was going to draw his bow against Herbunj the hermit, mistaking him for some wild animal; but upon the Hermit calling out, he stopped his hand, and ran to him to ask forgiveness for what he was about to have done. After this he frequently went to visit Herbunj, who one day predicted his preferment. Many wonderful stories are told of those adventures. As Patta settled in the village of Seefoodzeah, this tribe is so called; and because that he was at first educated by a Brahmin, he also styled the Brahmin.

WHEN Rawel Ruten Sein died, Arsee his son-in-law was raised to the Rajahship, and they gave him the title of Ranna. The present Ranna Omra is the tenth in lineal descent from Arsee. Their names are as follows, Jemcer, Salakha, Sokul, Goonha, Roymul, Sanka, Owdy Singh, Pertaub and Omra.

ANCIENT historians relate that Sultan Allaheddeen Khuljee king, of Dehly, hearing that Rawel Ruten Sein, Rajah of Meywar was possessed of a woman of incomparable beauty, sent a person to demand her. Ruten Sein refused his consent upon which the Sultan led an army to force him to compliance. The fort of Chitore was besieged for a long time, till Allaheddeen being convinced that he could effect nothing by force had recourse to artifice, and offered peace. The Rajah readily acquiesced, and invited him to be his guest. The king went to Chitore, with an hundred chosen followers, accompanied

panied by three hundred soldiers habited like common attendants. The interview had at first every appearance of cordiality; but the King, and his party, watching their opportunity, seized the Rajah; and before his troops could assemble for his relief, carried him off to their camp. The Rajah was put into confinement, and the King took, what he thought, effectual measures for obtaining his beloved. The Rajah's family intreated that he would not ill treat their Prince, and wrote letters, with assurances that not only the beauty whom he sought, but many others, should repair to his presence. The Sultan being quite delighted with his flattering prospects, treated the Rajah in a favourable manner. Seven hundred soldiers having placed themselves in women's Doolees, set out from Chitore for the camp of Aliaheddeen, and sent news on before that the Ranny was coming to his presence, attended by a great number of Handmaids. When they were come to the camp, they sent word that the Ranny wished to speak with the Rajah, previous to her going to the Sultan's apartments. The Sultan being thrown off his guard, permitted the Rajah to visit her. The soldiers instantly seized the opportunity, threw off their disguise, and bore away their Prince. The Rajpoots, who were placed at different stations, fought manfully, and before the Rajah reached the fort, many were slain. The Chowhan Tribe had the defence of the last stage, which they supported with the utmost valour, till the Rajah was safely returned to Chitore. Thus the Sultan being able to effect nothing, returned to Dchly. He however soon came again with the same intentions, and returned with the same

same success as before. But Rawel was so much disheartened by these repeated incursions into his country, that he at length resolved to go himself to the Sultan, and court his friendship. The interview was contrived by a base Mediator, to be at the distance of seven coss from Chitore; where the Sultan in a cowardly manner had the Rajah put to death.

At the breaking out of these troubles, the Nobles raised to the Rajahship, Rawel Arsee, the son-in-law of their late Prince. The Sultan renewed the siege of Chitore, and conquered it. Arsee was killed defending the place, and all the women destroyed themselves with fire. Jameer, the son of Arsee, fled from the field of battle, and settled in the mountainous parts of Meywar. When Sultan Mahommud Jowree gave the government of Chitore to Maldeo Chowhan the Rajah of Jelore, all his endeavours to repopulate the country were in vain, till he sent for Jameer, and made him his son-in-law, when through his means the country was restored to a state of prosperity. After the death of Maldeo, all his sons were murdered by Jameer, who made himself Rajah. This division has sixteen thousand cavalry, and forty thousand infantry. But the Zemeendars of Meywar, possessed themselves of many other lands, so that Sanka had eighteen thousand cavalry, and a considerable force in infantry.

MARWAR, is in length 100 and in breadth 60 coss. Sircars Ajmeer, Jewdehpoor, Sirowhy, Nagore, and Beykaneer, are dependent upon it. The Rathore tribe have inhabited this division for ages past.

When



When Moezeddeen Sam, had conquered Rajah Pithora, he next turned his arms towards Jychund the Rajah of Kinoj, who in attempting to escape unfortunately perished in a boat in the Ganges; and his family were all driven out of the country. Seeka his brother's son, who was at that time at Shunnabad, fell in battle, together with many of his troops. His three sons named Sooteek, Ashotahma, and Bawej, set out for Gujerat, but settled at Pally near Soochet. In this city resided a number of Brahmins, who frequently suffered oppressions from the tribe of Munneyeh. It happened just at this time, that this tribe were making their depredations, but they were valiantly opposed by the three brothers and at length defeated. The Brahmins in return loaded the young Heroes with rich presents, and treated them with very great respect. At length their reputation and power became so great, that they were enabled to attack the tribe of Gohil and possess themselves of the territory of Coombhir. This conquest added greatly to their wealth and renown, Sooteek made an incursion upon the tribe of Munneyeh and seized from them the district of Ider. Bawej drove out the tribe of Gooly from Boglana, and Ashootahma established himself in Marwar; and to this day his descendants inhabit that country.

THE affairs of the descendants of Ashootahma went on prosperously, and Maldeo, who was after him, the sixteenth in lineal descent, was so powerful a Prince, that he was near proving an overmatch for Sheer Khan. Here are many forts, of which the following

ing are the most famous, *viz.* Ajmeer, Jewdehpoor, Beykaneer, Jelmeer, Amerkote, and Jyugurh.

HADOWRY, called also Sircar Nagore, is inhabited by the Hadch-Tribe.

THIS Soobah contains seven Sircars, subdivided into 197 Purgunnahs. The measured lands are 2,14,35961 Begahs, and 7 Biswahs. The amount Revenue is 22,84,1507 dams; out of which 23,26336 dams are Seyurghal. It has 86,500 cavalry, and 3,47,000 Rajpoot infantry.

Rajah:

## THE SOOBAH OF DEHLY.

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Is in the third climate. The length from Pulwel to Lodyanch upon the banks of the Sutulej is 165 coss; and the breadth from Sir-car Rewary to the mountains of Kemacon measures 140 coss; and again from Hissar to Khyzirabad it is 130 coss broad. On the east lies Agra; on the northeast quarter is Khyrerabad in the Soobah of Oadh; to the north are mountains; on the south the boundaries are Agra and Ajmeer; and Lodyanch confines it on the west. The principal rivers are the Ganges and the Jumna, both of which have their sources in this Soobah. Here are also many lesser streams, and amongst them the Kenkher (vul. Cagger). The climate is very temperate. Most of the lands are inundated during the periodical rains. Some places produce three harvests in a year. Here grow most of the fruits of Persia, Tartary, and Hindostan; and there are a great variety of flowers. In this Soobah are many grand buildings of stone, and brick; and here are to be procured the productions of every part of the globe.

DEHLY is a very ancient city, which was formerly called Inderput. It is situated in Long. 114-38; and Lat. 28-15. Some place this Soobah in the second climate, making it to begin from the Southern Mountains; but the Latitude shews that they are mistaken. Sultan Kotebeddeen, and Sultan Shumfeddeen, both resided in the fort built  
by

by Rajah Pithowra. Sultan Ghiass-eddeen Balcen erected another fort containing many magnificent buildings, and he made it a law that any criminal who took refuge in it should escape punishment. Moazeddeen Kaicobad built another city, called Gunglookhery, which is situated on the banks of the Jumna. Emeer Khosru in his poem entitled *Kerain Asaadain*, celebrates this city. Here is the sepulchre of the late Emperor, which is a very sublime edifice. Sultan Allaheddeen founded a new city, and fort, which is called Sirry. Towghluckabad, was founded by Sultan Towghluck. His son Sultan Mahommed built another city, with a palace in which is a very high building. In this palace are a thousand marble pillars. Sultan Feeroz also founded a large city, and named it Feerozabad. He dug a canal from the Jumna to this city, near to which the water passes. At the distance of three coss from Feerozabad, he built another palace, to which he gave the name of *Jehannamia* (the director of the world.) The late Emperor built the fort of Inderput, and called it Deenpenah, or, *the affylum of religion*. Sheer Khan destroyed the city of Dehly founded by Allaheddeen, and built another; but now this new Dehly is for the most part in ruins. Here are many Sepulchres, among which are the following of religious persons viz. Khajah Kotebeddeen Ooshy; Sheikh Nizameddeen Oulya; Sheikh Nussureddeen Mahmood, Cheragh Dehly; Mullickyar Purren; Sheikh Saleh; Mullick Kobeer Oulya; Mollana Mahommed; Hajy Abdulwaheb; Sheikh Abdullah Korceishy; Sheikh Shums Owta; and Emeer Khosru. Here are also interred the following Princes viz.

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Sultan Shahabeddeen Ghowry; Sultan Shumseddeen; Sultan Nusseereddeen Ghazi; Sultan Ghiaffeddeen; Sultan Allaheddeen; Sultan Kotebeddeen; Sultan Towghluck; Sultan Mahommed Adel; Sultan Feeroz; Sultan Belole; and Sultan Secunder Lowdy. Also many who are now living, have built sepulchres for themselves, in the midst of pleasant gardens. On the mountain of Islamabad is a very deep spring of hot water; it is called Purbhafs, and is a great place of Hindoo worship. Puffoo one of the nobles of Rekheyfir made a very deep excavation in this mountain, of three Beegahs extent, and which he dedicated to religious purposes; it remains to this day in its original state, and is a proof of the antiquity of this city.

BUDAWUN is an ancient city, in which are the tombs of many saints,

A Part of the northern mountains of this Scobah is called Kamaoon, where there are mines of Gold, Lead, Silver, Iron, Copper, Orpiment and Borax. Here are also found abundance of Musk-deer, Ketaks-Cows, Silkworms, Falcons of various kinds, Goot-horses, and plenty of Honey.

THE Rhinceros is frequently hunted in Sircar Sembhel. This animal resembles a small Elephant without a Proboscis. It has a horn in his forehead, which he uses offensively against other animals. Of his skin are made shields, and his horn is applied to the ends of bows where the string is fastened. In the city of Sembhel is a Brahmin.

min place of worship, called Hurmundel, and here the tenth Owtar will make his first appearance.

HANAY is an ancient city where reposes Sheikh Jemal, the successor of Sheikh Ferzed Shucker Gunj.

NEAR the town of Sehnah is a spring of a hot water upon a mountain. This certainly is occasioned by a mine of brimstone.

HISSAR was founded by Sultan Fearoz; he dug a canal which brings the water of the Jumna near the city. A Dervesh predicted his accession to the throne, and at the instance of this Dervesh he dug the canal. This canal passes near the town of Sirsa; and loses itself in the Lake Bhedar in a wonderful manner, and of which many strange stories are related. Hissar has very few rivers; and in order to make wells they are obliged to dig to a great depth.

Schrind is a famous city, where are the delightful gardens of Haffer Rekhuch.

TANNESIA is held sacred by the Hindoes. The river Sirfatty, to which the Hindoes pay great adoration, runs near it. In it's vicinity is a Lake called Koorkhet, to which people come from far to pay their adorations, and to bestow charity. This was the scene of the war of the Mahabarut, which was carried on, in the latter end of the Duaper Jowg.

THE city of Hushnapoor was the residence of Rajah Behrut, a Prince renowned for his justice, and love of his subjects. In return

for

for his virtues, heaven continued the throne in his family for a long succession of years. Rajah Koor was the 8th monarch in lineal descent from Behrut, and the Lake Koorkhet is named after him. Then after six descents reigned Chutierbeerj. Of him were born two sons, one named Dhertrafliter, and the other Pundoo. Dhertrafliter had one hundred and one sons, the eldest of whom was Durjowdhén. The hundred and one brethren are called the Kowrewah. Pundoo had five sons viz. Jewdisliter, Bhéembin, Arjun, Nekul, and Schidro, and those are called the Pundoowan. Pundoo succeeded to the kingdom, because his elder brother Dhertrafliter was blind. However upon the death of Pundoo, Dhertrafliter was made king but Durjowdhén possessed all the power, and dreading that the government might pass into the family of the Pundoowan, contrived means to destroy them. Dhertrafliter to put an end to the seeds which were increasing daily, built the city of Narnaweh for the residence of his nephews. Durjowdhén who had workmen devoted to his will, contrived that in the palace where the Pundoowan were to have dwelt, there should be hidden pitch and other combustible materials, which at a fit opportunity was to have been set on fire to destroy them. But if God be for us, what availéth the machinations of the enemy? In short the Pundoowan, after having entered the house discovered the plot, set fire to the combustibles themselves, and departed to a desert spot, so secretly that nobody knew what had befallen them. It happened that the fire consumed a woman and her four sons, whose house adjoined to the palace. Durjowdhén

mistaking their ashes for those of the Pundoowan, was perfectly satisfied, and gave a feast upon the occasion. The Pundoowan after having encountered various adventures came forth from the deserts to the city of Cumpela. Here they soon became renowned for their valour and munificence; but they took care to conceal their family and name from every one. But when Durjewdhen heard every circumstance concerning them, he began to entertain suspicion of having been deceived in the accounts of their destruction. At length having learnt the truth, he professed to be rejoiced at the discovery, and having invited them to court, he there gave up to their dominion one half of his kingdom, including Dehly; and reserved for himself the other half of which Hussnapoor was the capital, Jewdishter, the eldest of the Pundoowan, proved very fortunate, and with the assistance of his brethren, made conquest till at length even some of the Kowrewan joined them. Durjewdhen filled with envy thereat, made a feast, and under the false appearance of friendship invited the Pundoowan to partake of it, when having engaged them to play at the game of Chowper, he by the means of false dice, won from them all that they possessed. For the last stake it was proposed, that if the Pundoowan won, all they had lost should be restored to them; and provided Durjewdhen proved conqueror the Pundoowan were to quit all inhabited places, and wander in the deserts for the space of twelve years, in the dress of beggars; that after the expiration of this term of absence, when they returned to society they should so conceal themselves for another year, that nobody



nobody should be able to discover them; or in case they should be found out, they were to return to the deserts again for twelve years more. The Pundoowan unsuspecting of any fraud, accepted the proposal, and were again duped by Jirjowdhen's false dice.

THE Pundoowan faithfully fulfilled their part of the agreement; but at their return Durjowdhen treated them with such cruelty, that although they offered to be satisfied with the possession of five villages, he refused them, and made preparations for war, fixing upon a spot near the lake Koorkhet for the field of battle. But since the reward of deceit is disappointment, Jirjowdhen and his adherents were slain, Jewdishter obtaining the victory after having fought for the space of eighteen days.

THIS war happened in the end of the Duaper Jowg, one hundred and five years prior to the commencement of the Kul Jowg, being 4831 years anterior to the fortieth year of the present reign.

It is said that in this war the army of the Koorewan consisted of eleven Kooney, each Kooney being twenty one thousand eight hundred and seventy men mounted on Elephants; together with the like number of Chariotiers; besides sixty thousand three hundred and ten Cavalry, and one hundred and nine thousand, three hundred and fifty Infantry. Out of this immense multitude of forces on one side, and the troops of Jewdishter on the other, only 12 persons survived the slaughter, of which number four were of the army of Jirjowdhan, who fled from the field of battle, and implored protection from Jewdishter. These

four

four were 1 Keerpacharij a brahmin, who had been preceptor to both the Kowrewan and the Pundoowan. 2d. Ashotahman who had also exercised the same office. 3d Keerut Birman, of the Jadown tribe. 4th. Sunjeeey, who notwithstanding his renown for wisdom and learning, drove the chariot of Dirterafhter. The other eight survivors, were of the Pundoowan army viz. The five Pundoowan brothers; Satick of the Jadown tribe, renowned for valour, Hujtush, who was Jirjowdhens brother by another mother; and Kishen whose fame is too universal to render necessary any account of him here.

SUMMARILY, Jewdishter, after gaining this victory, reigned thirty six years. Then his righteous disposition, made him despise the perishable vanities of this world, and seek for retirement accompanied by his brothers.

THE History of this war is related most circumstantially in the Mahabarut comprised in one hundred thousand couplets. By the command of his Majesty it has been translated into the Persian language, and entituled *Rezemnameli* (or the book of war).

THE History of the Mahabarut is divided into eighteen Purbhs, or books, containing as follows. 1st Purbh, The history of the Kowrewan and Pundoowan. A table of contents. 2d Purbh. Jewdishter sends his brother to make conquests. The sacrifice called *Raj Sewey*. The Kowrewan make a feast for playing at dice &c. 3d Purbh. The departure of the Pundoowan to the deserts, their adventures. 4th Purbh. The Pundoowan return to the city of Beratt, without

discovering themselves. 5th Purbh. The Pundoowan discover themselves appoint Kishen mediator between them and the Kowrewan. Jirjowdhen rejects their proposal. Both armies arrive at Koorkhet. Preparations for battle. 6th Purbh. The first battle which continued for ten days. Beckhum is wounded; and many of the sons of Dirterashter slain. 7th Purbh. Jirjowdhan holds a council of war, and appoints Derown his general, who is afterwards slain. A description of the battle, which lasted five days. 8th Purbh. A description of the battle of two days. Jirjowdhan appoints for his general Kurren, the heroic exploits of Kurren. The flight of Jewdishter. The death of Kurren by the hands of Arjun, on the second day's encounter. 9th Purbh. Sul appointed general, — his astonishing strength, — is slain. Jirjowdhen hides himself in a reservoir. He dies with many heroes of his party. 10th Purbh. The conclusion of the war. Keerutpirman, Keerpacharej and Ashotahman join Jirjowdhen upon the field of battle whilst he has remains of life. They propose a sally upon the enemy at night. 11th Purbh. Lamentations of the women on both sides. Gundhary, the mother of Jirjowdhen curses Kishen, 12 Purbh. The transactions of Jewdishter after the victory. Wishes to resign his kingdom and retire from the world; but is comforted and dissuaded from his intention by the advice of Byats, Kishen, and Beckhum. This book contains sublime maxims of Religion and Morality, with wise rules for the government of a kingdom. 13 Purbh, Beckhum's advice to Jewdishter. In my opinion these two last books might better have been comprised in one, as they

they both contain the advice of Beekhum to Jewdishter. And I think that the 9th Purbh ought to have been divided into two; one to have consisted of the history of Sul; and the other to have contained the description of the death of Jirjowdhen\*. 14 Purbh, Dirtrashter, Gundhary his wife, and Koonty the mother of the Pundoowan, go into retirement. 16 Purbh. The destruction of the Tribe of Jadoon. 17 Purbh. Rajah Jewdishter with his brother retire from the world: Sink into a bed of snow. 18 Purbh. Description of the ascension of Jewdishter into Heaven in his own body, and an account of the dissolution of the bodies of his brethren. The conclusion, called Herbüns, contains the history of the Jadoo-wan Tribe. Although in this work there are found many extravagant descriptions, it is nevertheless delightful and instructive in a very high degree.

THIS Soobah contains 8 Sircars, subdivided into 232 Pergunnah. The measured lands are 2,85,46,816 Beegahs and 16 Biswahs. The amount Revenue 60,16,15,555 dams: out of which 3,30,75,739 dams are Seyurghal.

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\*In the course of the history, he is indifferently called Jirjowdhen and Dirjowdhen.

*T A B L E S of the P R I N C E S who have reigned in the  
S O O B A H of D E H L Y.*

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T A B L E . . . I.

Twenty Princes of the Family of Anungpaul, reigned 437 years, 1  
Month, and 28 Days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Anungpaul. Tenore . . . . .	18		
Bafdeo . . . . .	19	1	18
Gungoo . . . . .	21	3	28
Peert-hy Mull . . . . .	19	6	19
Jy Dco . . . . .	20	7	28
Nir Paul . . . . .	14	4	9
Adereh . . . . .	26	7	11
Bitchraj . . . . .	21	2	13
Beck . . . . .	22	3	16
Rekh Paul . . . . .	21	6	5
Sook Paul . . . . .	20	4	4
Gopaul . . . . .	18	3	15
Selekhen . . . . .	25	10	2
Jy Paul . . . . .	16	4	13
Koonwer Paul . . . . .	29	3	11

Anung

	Ys.	Ms.	Days
Amung Paul	29	6	18
Bejfal	24	1	36
Mehetfal	25	2	23
Akfal	21	2	15
Peert-hy Raj	22	2	16

## T A B L E II.

Seven Princes of the Family of Bil Deo, reigned 83 years,  
and 7 Months.

	Ys.	Ms.	Days
Bil Deo Chowhan	6	1	4
Amer Gungoo	5	2	5
Khirpaul	20	1	5
Soomcer	7	4	2
Jahir	4	4	8
Nag Deo	3	1	5
Pithowra	48	5	1

## T A B L E III.

Eleven Princes of the Ghuarian, Dynasty, reigned 96 years, 6  
Months and 8 Days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Days
Sultan Moezeddeen Sam-	14	0	0
Kotebeddeen Ibek	4	0	10
Aram Shah	1	0	0
Shumseddeen-Altumsh	26	0	0
Rokeneddeen Ferooz Shah	0	6	28

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Rezcak	1	3	6 6
Sultan Moezeddeen, Bahram Shah	2	1	15
Sultan Allaeddeen Maffaoud Shah	4	1	1
Sultan Naffireddeen	19	0	0
Sultan Ghiaffeddeen Baleen	20	&	some mt.
Sultan Moezeddeen			
Kaicobad	3	&	some month.

T A B L E IV.

Thirteen Princes of the Khuljean Dynasty, reigned 129 years, 110 Months and 19 days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Sultan Jilaleddeen Khuljy	7	&	some Months
Sultan Allaeddeen	20	&	some Months
Sultan Shahabeddeen	3	&	some days.
Sultan Kotebeddeen	14	4	
Sultan Naffireddeen	6		
Sultan Ghiaffeddeen Towghluck Shah	4	&	some Months
Sultan Mahommed	27		
Sultan Feeroz Shah	38	&	some Months
Sultan Towghluck Shah	5	3	
Abubeker Shah	1	6	
Sultan Mahommed Shah	9	7	
Sultan Allaeddeen Secunder	0	1	11
Sultan Mahmood.	10	2	

## T A B L E V.

Ys. Ms. Ds.

Khizer Khan	-	-	-	7	2	2
Mobarek Shah	-	-	-	5	13	16
Mahommed Shah	-	-	-	10	& some Months	
Sultan Allaeddeen	-	-	-	7	& some Months	
Sultan Bhehlole Loody	-	-	-	38	8	8
Sultan Secunder	-	-	-	28	5	
Sultan Ibraheem	-	-	-	7	& some Months	
Sultan Baber	-	-	-	5		
Sultan Hemayun	-	-	-	9	8	1
Sheer Khan Soor	-	-	-	5		
Seleem Khan	-	-	-	8	& some days	
Pecroz Khan	-	-	-	0	0	3
Adely						
Ibraheem	-	-	-	-	some Months	
Secunder	-	-	-	-	some Months	
Hemayun a second time	-	-	-	1	3	0

## A S U M M A R Y



## A SUMMARY HISTORY

OF THE

PRINCES WHO HAVE REIGNED IN DEHLY.

In the year 429 of the æra of Bickermajeet, Anungpaul of the Tenore tribe governed with justice; and he founded the city of Dehly. In the 848 year of the same æra in the vicinity of that city, a battle was fought between Peert-hraj Tenore, and Beeldeo Chowhan, who obtaining the victory transferred the kingdom to the Chowhan Tribe. In the reign of Rajah Pithowra, Sultan Moozeddeen Sam made several incursions from Ghuzneen into Hindoostan, but never gained any victory. In the Hindoo Histories it is said, that Rajah Pithowra obtained from the Sultan, seven pitched battles; after which, in A. H. 88, the eighth battle was fought near Tahnefir, when the Rajah was taken prisoner, and they give the following account of the manner in which it happened. He had originally in his service one hundred Heroes, of whose exploits there are most extravagant, and indeed incredible relations; and each of them was styled *Samunt*, or *Leader of an Army*. In this battle he was not accompanied by

any

any one of those Champions. The following is the sum of the story. Rajah Jychund Rathore, who at that time was supreme Monarch of all Hindostan, resided at Kinoje; all the other Rajahs paid him homage, and he was of so tolerating a disposition in regard to religion, that many natives of Persia and Tartary were engaged in his service. He was making preparations for performing the sacrifice called Rajsoo : in which ceremony it was required that every service should be performed by Rajahs, even to the duties of the scullery. The Supreme Monarch also on this occasion, gave in marriage to the next most powerful Rajah one of his most beautiful daughters. All the Rajahs had repaired to the Court of Jychund, in order to assist at the Sacrifice, excepting Pithowra, who was making preparations for the journey. But at that instant, somebody happened to remark, that the Empire of right belonged to the Chewhan Dynasty, and consequently that Jychund was not qualified to preside at such a Sacrifice. These words kindled the flames of ambition in the breast of Pithowra, and he put off his journey. Jychund was preparing to lead an army against him; but the courtiers represented that such an undertaking would require a long time for execution, whilst the hour appointed for the sacrifice was near at hand. Their remonstrances prevailed with Jychund; and in order to make the festival as little incomplete as possible, by the absence of Pithowra, they made an effigy of him in gold, and gave it the office of Porter of the gate. Pithowra, enraged at this affront, went to the Sacrifice in disguise, accompanied by five hundred men of approved valour; and after having committed

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ted great slaughter, seized the golden effigy, and returned with speed. The daughter of Jychund, who was to have been married to another Rajah, upon hearing the relations of Pithowra's intrepid valour, became enamoured of him, and refused her consent to the marriage. Jychund enraged at her conduct, expelled her from his Haram, and confined her in a separate Palace. When Pithowra received intelligence of this, he was almost distracted, with love and rage, and determined to set her at liberty. For this purpose he engaged Chanda a musician, to go to the court of Jychund, to sing his celebrations; and Pithowra, with a few chosen men, accompanied as his attendants. By this stratagem Pithowra contrived to carry on a correspondence with the Princess, whose heart being predisposed in his favour, easily made her escape with him. The before-mentioned hundred Samunts, who had come with him in different disguises, stood one before another, and defeated the troops of Jychund. Gobind Roy Ghelote, made the first resistance, and fell not till he had slain seven thousand of the enemy. There were slain also, in the first day's battle of these heroes, Nissing Deo, Chand Nundeys, and Sardhool, of the Selunkee Tribe; Relhun Deo of the Cutchwahch Tribe, and two of his brothers. And the remainder were killed on their way back, after having displayed astonishing feats of bravery. Pithowra and the bride arrived safe at Dehly, attended by Chanda, the musician. But Pithowra, soon after, became the sport of fortune, for this Princess so engrossed his attention, that he neglected all public affairs; and gave himself up entirely to love

and

and Indolence. Shahabeddeen apprized thereof, formed an alliance with Rajah Jychund, and having raised a large army came to attack the dominions of Pithowra. He possessed himself of many places, but no one dared to acquaint Pithowra of his misfortunes. At length the nobles assembled together and prevailed upon Chanda to discover to him the real state of his affairs. Chanda entered the palace, and after having passed seven gates arrived at the Haram. He then gave the Rajah some intimation of the condition of the kingdom. The Rajah vain with the remembrance of his former victories collected together only a small number of troops, and with these he marched out to attack the Sultan. But the heroes of Hindostan had all perished in the manner before described, besides Jychund who before had been his ally, and was now in league with his enemy. In the battle which ensued, Rajah Pithowra fell into the hands of the Sultan, and was carried prisoner to Ghuzneen. The faithful Chanda followed his prince to Ghuzneen, and contrived to gain the favour of the Sultan. Having obtained an interview with the Rajah, and administered comfort to his mind, he told him, that he would take an opportunity of praising his skill with the bow, which would raise the Sultan's curiosity to see him perform his feats, when he might make a proper use of his arrow. In consequence of Chanda's representation, the Sultan wished to see the Rajah exercise his bow, when he seized the opportunity, and shot the King dead upon the spot. This is according to the Hindoo historians, but the Persian authors give quite a different account of the whole transaction, and assert that the Rajah was killed in battle.

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THIS world is a Juggler, who is ever exhibiting wonders. We may recollect many events similar to the history of this prince. But who is happy enough to profit by the example of others?

IN Pithowra ended the Chowhan Dynasty of the princes of Dehly; and Sultan Moozeddeen possessed himself of the best part of Hindostan. He appointed for his viceroy Mullick Kotebeddeen whom he left at Gehram, and on his return to Ghuzneen plundered the northern mountains. The same year that the Sultan returned to Ghuzneen, Mullick Kotebeddeen performed wonderful exploits of valour, and possessed himself of Dehly and many of it's dependencies.

AT the death of Moozeddeen, Ghiasseddeen Mahmood, son of Ghiasseddeen Mahommed, sent from Feeroz Kouh to Kotebeddeen the umbrella and other insignia of royalty. Kotebeddeen fixed his residence in Lahore, and was famed for his justice, valour and munificence. He was killed whilst playing at the game of Chowgong. The nobles elected for his successor his son Aram Shah, but a factious party set up against him, Mullick Altumsh, who was first purchased for a slave by Kotebeddeen, and afterwards adopted his son. Aram Shah fled, and Altumsh thus established, assumed the title of Shumseddeen. It is said that his father was chief of a Turkish tribe, and Altumsh, having excited the envy of his brethren and cousins, they sold him like Joseph. Through the vicissitude of fortune, he changed his master several times, and at last a merchant brought him to Ghazneen where Sultan Moozeddeen Sam wanted to have purchased him, but the merchant demanding a most exorbitant price, the Sultan was so much displeased

displeased that he forbade any one to buy him. When Kotebeddeen returned to Ghuzneen from the conquest of Gujerat, having obtained permission from the Sultan, he purchased Altumsh at a high price and then adopted him his son. Khowjah Kotebeddeen Oushy was his cotemporary. When Altumsh died he was succeeded in the kingdom by his son, but the whole of his thoughts were turned to the gratification of sensuality and sloth, despising the affection of his subject; and he committed the affairs of the kingdom to the management of his mother Shah Turkan. The nobles, enraged at his shameful conduct, rebelled and raised to the throne, Rezzah, the daughter of Shumfeddeen and whom he in his lifetime had appointed his heir, assigning as his reason for so doing, that "his sons being drunkards, were unfit to reign."

In the reign of Moozeddeen Bahram Shah, the troops of Chungaze Khan laid waste the territory of Lahoor, and dissatisfied persons making use of that opportunity seized Moozeddeen, confined him in prison, and there put him to death.

DURING the reign of Sultan Allaeddeen Massoud Shah, an army of Moghols, entered Bengal either by the way of Khatai or Tibbet; but they were defeated by the troops of that monarch. At another time Bawuj was leading an army from Turkestan, when the Sultan marched out to meet him; but on the banks of the river Beya receiving intelligence of the retreat of the Moghols, he returned to Dehly. This prince at last suffering himself to be corrupted by evil counsellors, was thrown into prison, and there ended his existence.



NASSIREDDEN Mahommed was a good Prince, and gained the hearts of his subjects by his wise administration. The Tebbeat Nassiry is dedicated to this prince. In his reign the Moghols advanced as far as Punjab, but when they heard of the march of the Sultan retreated. Nassireddeen was a good prince, and reigned happily. He raised to the Vizariat Ghiaffeddeen Baleen, who had been his slave and was afterwards his brother-in-law, and upon this elevation he gave him the title of Ulugh Khan. This Ghiaffeddeen was remarkable for his wisdom, and gave splendor to his high office. Sultan Nassireddeen dying without male issue, this worthy vizier was raised to the throne, when he embraced every occasion to discountenance the wicked, and give encouragement to those who merited favour. Ghiaffeddeen appointed to the viceroyalty of Punjab, his eldest son Mahommed, who was commonly called Khan Sheheed. Through his vigilance and valour, Punjab was restored to a state of tranquillity. Meer Khofru and Meer Hassan were in his suite. After having paid a visit to his father, as he was returning to Punjab with only a few attendants, he was surprised by an army of Moghols between Deybalpoor and Lahoor and slain. Meer Khofru was taken prisoner, but contrived to gain his liberty.

At the death of Ghiaffeddeen, Bughza Khan was his viceroy in Bengal, and upon this event took the title of Nassireddeen. But a party at Dehly raised to the throne his son Kaicobad, to the prejudice of Kai Khofru whom Ghiaffeddeen had nominated his heir, and who had succeeded his father Mahommed, in the government of Multan.

Nassireddeen

Nassereddeen marched toward Dehly, and his son Kaicobad came out with an army to oppose him. The two armies met on the banks of the river Seroo, near the town of Oud. By the contrivance of evil counsellors, the father returned to Bengal without effecting any thing, leaving Kaicobad in peaceful possession of the Empire. It is astonishing that Meer Khosru in his poem entitled *Keran effadain*, should celebrate this interview between the father and his rebellious son. Kaicobad died of hard drinking, and a faction wanted to have set up his son under the title of Shumseddeen but he did not succeed, and his father's corpse was thrown into the river Jumna. The kingdom was then conferred upon the Khuljian Dynasty, Jilaleddeen, who had been paymaster of the imperial forces, being raised to the throne. Mullick Allaeddeen his nephew who had been educated under his care went from Kurrah into the Dekhan where he amassed great wealth, which enabled him to rebel against his monarch. The Sultan marched against him, and was slain by the hands of the traitor, who thereupon assumed the title of Sultan, and by the will of heaven obtained the empire. Notwithstanding the enormity of his crimes to gain the throne, he nevertheless instituted excellent laws for the government of the Empire. He had several battles with the Moghols, in all of which he proved victorious. Emeer Khosru dedicated to him his *Kumseh* (or *five Poems*). But after having reigned well for some time, he at length deserted the paths of wisdom and virtue, and became enamoured of an Eunuch of his palace, whom he made his prime minister. This wretch obliged him to put to death

death Khyfir Khan, and to imprison his sons Shady Khan, and Mobarek Khan. At the death of Allaeddeen, this Eunuch raised to the throne the youngest son of the late Emperor, to whom he gave the title of Shahaheddeen. The other brothers were deprived of their eyesight excepting Mobarek Khan, who through the divine assistance escaped that misfortune. After a few days the Eunuch was murdered, and Mobarek Khan, taken out of prison, and appointed prime minister. He soon dethroned his brother, and having put him in prison, assumed the title of Katebeddeen.

He conquered Gujerat and the Dekhan. But he imprudently placed his confidence in Hafan, a man of mean extraction, but remarkable for the beauty of his person. To this minion he gave the title of Khassali Khan, and regardless of the remonstrances of those who were most attached to his interest, he delivered himself up so entirely to the disposal of this man, that at length he caused his benefactor to be murdered, mounted the throne under the title of Nasireddeen, and extirpated the royal family. Upon this Ghazi-ul Mullick who had been one of the principal nobles in the court of Allaeddeen, revolted and having put to death the Ufurper, was elevated to the throne by the nobility, under the title of Ghialeddeen Towghluck Shah. He settled the affairs of Bengal, and then repaired to Dehly. Mahommmed Khan, his son in the course of three days erected a palace for his reception, within a few coss of Dehly, and after much entreaty, prevailed upon him to enter it. The roof of the palace fell in, and buried the king in the ruins. Although  
 Zyabiray

Zyabirny has pronounced Mahommed Khan to be innocent of the death of his father, yet the circumstance of the haste in which this palace was erected, and the pressing invitation he gave the King to reside in it, contrary to his own inclination, are powerful arguments of the son's turpitude. Sultan Mahommed, in his last testament, appointed for his successor Feeroz, the son of his paternal uncle Rajeb, and he was a good prince. At his death the affairs of Hindostan fell into some confusion. He was succeeded by his grandson Towghluck Shah, but a monster of ingratitude soon deprived him of his life. Abubeker succeeded his brother Towghluck Shah. In the reign of Sultan Mahmood, the chief management of affairs was entrusted to Mulloo Khan, who was thereupon dignified with the title of Ekbal Khan; but his administration produced nothing but discontent and strife. A faction of the nobles set up a great grandson of Feeroz Shah, whom they stiled Nasserut Shah. The flames of contention were raging at Dehly, when Timur entered Hindostan in A. H. 801. Mahommed then fled to Gujerat, and sedition hid her head. When Timur was leaving Hindostan, Khyzir Khan, who had done him homage, was left in the government of Multan. For two months after this, Dehly was in a state of the utmost anarchy and confusion. Nasserut Shah, who had fled into the Duab, now came to Dehly, and possessed himself of the throne. But Ekbal, a short time after, made himself master of that city, upon which Nasserut Shah fled to Mewat. Then Sultan Mahmood returned from Gujerat, and the hypocritical Ekbal Khan feigned entering into his service. Sultan Mahmood being

being in the utmost distress, departed in the night to Sultan Ibraheem Sherky, but meeting with no encouragement, he returned to Dehly. Ekkal Khan commenced hostilities, but gained no advantage. Afterwards Ekkal Khan was taken prisoner in battle by Khyzir Khan, when Sultan Mahmood possessed himself again of Dehly, where he soon after died a natural death, and in him ended the Khuljian Dynasty.

For some days the government was held by Dowlet Khan, an Afghan; but Khyzir Khan hastened from Multan, and having made himself master of the city of Dehly, appointed as Viceroy, Mullick Mirdan Dowlet, one of the Omrahs of Sultan Feeroz, and whom Soliman, the father of Khyzir, had adopted for his son. Khyzir Khan, out of gratitude to his benefactor Timur, did not assume the title of Sultan, but continued to have the Khotbah read in the name of that Monarch, contenting himself with being stiled Ayaut Aala, or *the most High in Dignity*.

At the death of Timur, the Khotbah was read in the name of his son and successor, Shahrokh, concluding with a prayer for the prosperity of Khyzir Khan. At the death of Khyzir, he was succeeded by his son Mobarek Shah, conformably to his last will and testament. This prince availing himself of the dissensions between Sultan Ibraheem Sherky, and Howsheng, attempted to get possession of Calpee, and its dependencies; but was treacherously killed near Dehly, by some traitors who had laid in ambush for him. Mahommed Shah, who according to some was the son of Ferced, the son of Khyzir Khan, whilst



him obedience, and thereby obtained the object of his desire. He carried on several wars with the Sherkyan kings, till at length he conquered Jownpoor, and put an end that dynasty. He left his son Barbuck in Jownpoor, and then returned to Dehly. As he was coming back from the siege of Gualiar, he was seized with a fit of sickness, and died near the town of Sekeyteh. The nobles raised to the throne his son Nizam Khan, under the title of Sultan Secunder, who made the city of Agra his capital, and proved a good Prince. In the A. H. 911 there happened a dreadful earthquake at that city, a great number of houses being swallowed up by the earth. He was a very handsome man, and was renowned for his justice and liberality. When he died his son Sultan Ibraheem ascended the throne of Dehly. The territory of Jownpoor was assigned over to his brother Jilal Khan, but disputes ensuing between them, Jilal Khan at last took refuge with the king of Gualiar, but could obtain no assistance from him. He then went to Malwah, to Sultan Mahmood, but finding no hopes from that quarter, set out for Gowndwanch, where he fell into the hands of some of the troops of Sultan Ibraheem, who carried him to the court of that Prince, when he was put to death. In the reign of Sultan Ibraheem several of the nobles rebelled, amongst whom were Derya Khan viceroy of Bahar, and his son Bahadre Khan, who caused the Khotbah to be read, and coin to be struck in their own names. Dowlet Khan Loody, fled to Cabul and sought protection from the Emperor Baber, whom he conducted to the conquest of Hindostan.

# THE SOOBAH OF LAHORE.

It is situated in the third climate. The length from the river Seteluj to the Sind is 180 cofs; the breadth from Bhembeh to Chowkundy, one of the dependencies of Sutgurnah measures 86 cofs. On the East lies Sirhind; on the North Cashmeer; on the South Bewkaneer and Ajmeer; and Multan bounds it on the West. This Soobah has six fine rivers issuing from the northern mountains. The Seteluj, formerly called Shetooder, whose source is in the mountains of Ghahloré; Rooper, Matchwareh and Loobyareh are founded on it's bank; after having passed by these places it runs on to Bowh Ferry where it unites with the river Beyah, anciently called Beypasha. The source of the Beyah, called Abyeasood is in the mountains of Keloo in the Pergunnah of Sultazpoor. Near it runs the river Ravy, called also Iyrawutty, it's source is in Behdra, and the city of Lahoor is situated on it's banks. Another river is the Chutwar called also Chunderbahka. From the top of the mountains of Kutwar issue two springs called Chunder, and the other Bahka. In the Neighbourhood of Khutwar they unite their streams, and are then called Chunderbahka; from thence they flow on to Bhembehpoor, Sooderah and Hezarah. The Behut, anciently called Bey-



dusta, has it's source in Pergunnah Weer in Cassmeer, and having run past the city of Sircynagar, the capital of that Scobah it enters Hindostan. The town of Behloorch is on it's banks. The Sind according to some rises between Cassmeer and Callighur, whilst others place its source on Khatah. This river runs through the borders of Sewad, Attok, Benaris, Ghowparah, and the territory of the Balootchees. His majesty has given the following names to the Dudsleh (or Countries that are situated between two rivers). All that lies between the Satchuj and the Beyah he has called Beytjalindher. The dudsleh between the Beyah and the Ravy is named Bary. The lands confined by the Ravy and the Ghernah, are called Ratchna. Those bounded by the Ghernah and Behot are named Jenhat. And Sindligur comprises all that lie between the Behot and the Sind.

From the Satchuj to the Beyah, 50 Cos.

———— Beyah to the Ravy, 17 do.

———— Ravy to the Ghernah 30 do.

———— Ghernah to the Behot 20 do.

———— Behot to the Sind 65 do.

This Scobah is very populous, is highly cultivated, and exceedingly healthy. The cultivated lands are chiefly supplied with water from wells. The winter is much severer here than in any other part of Hindostan, although considerably milder than in Persia and Tartary. Through his Majesty's encouragement, here are to be procured the choicest productions of Turan, Iran and Hindostan.

MUSK-MELONS are procurable here all the year. They are produced in Lahoor during the months of May and June, and sometimes

times as late as July. When they are almost out of season here they are brought from Cashmeer; and lastly they are imported from Cabul, Badakhshan and Turan. Ice is brought from the northern mountains and sold all the year. Their horses resemble Irakees, and are very fine. In some parts by sifting and washing the sands of the rivers, they obtain Gold, Silver, Copper, Rowey, Tin, Brass and Lead. It is also famous for Handicraftsmen.

LAHORE is a very large and populous city, situated in the Duabeh Bary. In ancient astronomical tables is called Lehawer. Longitude 109 d. 22 m. Lat, 31 d. 50 m. The fort and palace are of brick and lime, and when this city, was for some time the seat of government, many other capital buildings were erected, and gardens laid out in taste and elegance; it became the grand resort of people of all nations, and their manufactures were carried to the highest pitch of perfection.

NAGERKOTE is a city situated upon a mountain, with a fort called Kangerah. In the vicinity of this city upon a lofty mountain is a place called Mahama-ey, which they consider as one of the works of the divinity, and come in pilgrimage to it from great distances, thereby obtaining the accomplishment of their wishes. It is most wonderful that in order to effect this, they cut out their tongues, which grow again in the course of two or three days, and sometimes in a few hours. Physicians believe that the tongue, when cut will grow again, but nothing but a miracle can effect it so speedily as is here mentioned. According to the Hindoo Mythology, Mahama-ey was

the

the wife, but the learned of this religion understand, by this word he *power of Mahadeo*, and say that she upon beholding vice killed herself, and that different parts of her body fell on four places. That the head with some of the limbs alighted on the northern mountains of Cashmeer near Kamraj, and which place is named Sardha. That some other members fell near Berjapoor in the Dekhan, at a place thence called Tuljabowhwanny. That others dropt in the east, near Kamru, and which place is called Kamteha. And that the rest remained at Jalindier, on the spot above described. Near this place appear on the sides of the mountain lights resembling fires and lamps, which people go to visit, and throw different things into the flames, thinking the ceremony to be beneficial to the eyesight. Over those places are erected temples, which are continually thronged with people. Certainly these lights, which the vulgar consider as miraculous, are only the natural effects of a brimstone mine.

In the middle of Sindfagur, near Shumabad is the cell of Bulnaut which they call Tilleh Bulnaut. The devotees have a great veneration for this place, especially the Jowgees who make pilgrimages to it. Rock salt is found in this neighbourhood. There is a mountain twenty cuse in length out of which they dig this salt. Of the quantity excavated, three fourths belong to the diggers, and one fourth is allowed to those who carry it out of the mine. The merchants pay for it from half a dam to two dams per maund, and they trans-

port it to great distances. The zemcendar takes from the merchant a duty of ten dams upon every man's load, and he also pays to the state a rupee for every eighteen maunds of salt that he transports. Of this salt they sometimes make dishes, plates, and covers, and stands for lamps.

This Soobah contains five Duabchs, subdivided into 234 Pergunnahs. The measured lands are 1,61,55,643 Beegahs and 3 Bifwahs. Amount Revenue 55,94,58,423 dams, out of which 98,65,594 dams are Seyurghal. It has 54,480 Cavalry, and 4,26,086 Infantry.

## THE SOOBAH OF MULTAN.

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It lies in the first, second, and third climates. Before that Tatali was comprised in this Soobah it measured in length from Feerozpoor to Sewistan 403 cose, and was in breadth from Khutpoor to Jelmeer 108 cose. But with the additional length of Tatali it measures to Kutch and Mekran 660 cose. On the east lies sircar Sirhind; the Pergunnah of Shoor joins it on the north; on the south it is bounded by the Soobah of Ajmeer; and on the west are situated Kutch and Mekran, both of which are independent territories.

THE six rivers which have been described in Lahoor, pass also through this Soobah. The river Behut near the Pergunnah of Shoor, unites with the Chenab; and then after running together for 27 cose, they join the Ravy near Zufferabad, & thus passing on collectively for the distance of 60 cose, they disembogue themselves into the river Sind near Uch. For the distance of twelve cose near Feerozpoor the rivers Beyah and Seteluj unite, and then again as they pass along divide into four streams viz. The Hur the Haray Dund and the Noorny and near the city of Multan these four branches join again. All the rivers that disembogue themselves into the Sind take it's name; but in Tatali the Sind is called Mehran.

THE mountains of this Soobah lie on the north side. It resembles Laheer in many respects, excepting that but little rain falls here and the heat is excessive. Multan is one of the most ancient cities of Hindostan long. 107-35. Lat, 29-25. It has a brick fort, and a beautiful lofty minaret. Sheikh Bahaeddeen Zukria, and many other persons renowned for their piety, are buried here.

BEHKUR is a good fort. In ancient books it is called Mamoorah. All the six rivers beforementioned pass by it in a collective stream, and afterwards dividing into two, one goes to the south and the other, to the north of the fort. Here is very little rain. The fruits are delicious.

BETWEEN Seewee and Behkur is a large desert over which during three of the summer months, there blows the pernicious hot wind, called in Arabia *Saimoom*. The river Sind some years inclines to the north, and sometimes to the south, and the villages change accordingly, on which account the houses are built of wood and stone.

THIS Soobah contains three Sircars, subdivided into eight Pergunahs. The measured lands are 32,73,932 Beegahs; 4 Biswahs. Amount revenue 15,14,936 1/2 dams; out of which 6,59,948 dams are Seyyurghal. It furnishes 13,785 cavalry, and 165,650 infantry.

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## A SUMMARY HISTORY

### OF THE

### PRINCES, WHO HAVE REIGNED IN M.U.L.T.A.N.

THIS Soobah was alternately governed by the kings of Dehly, the Chiefs of Sind, and the Princes of Ghuzneen.

FROM the conquest of Sultan Moozeddeen Sam, it paid tribute to Dehly, till in A.H. 847 under Allaeddeen, the kingdom falling into confusion, the governors of Provinces enriched themselves and refused obedience to their foyereign, and a faction in Multan raised to the throne of this Soobah Sheikh Yousef Coreishy, who had been a servant in the mosque of Sheikh Bahaeddeen Zukria. They afterwards deposed him, but he contrived to escape their fury, and came to Dehly, where he presented himself before Sultan Bhelole. The kingdom of Multan was then conferred upon a foreigner with the title of Sultan Mahmood Shah. It is said that this man had given his daughter in marriage to Sheikh Yousef, and upon account of the relationship frequented his court, till at length he one night contrived means to deprive him of the throne. During the reign of  
Sultan

Sultan Kotebeddeen, Sultan Mahmood Khuljy marched from Malwah to have conquered Multan, but he returned without effecting any thing. According to some accounts, Sultan Kotebeddeen was the first foreigner who reigned in that Soobah.

SULTAN Bhelele during his reign in Delhi, sent his son Bar-buck Shah, with troops to the assistance of Yousef Sheikh, but they returned unsuccessful. When Sultan Hossain became old and infirm, finding himself on that account treated with contempt, he abdicated the throne in favour of his son Feeroz Khan, afterwards siled Feeroz Shah, and then went himself into retirement. The Vizier Amad ul-Mulk put poison into the food of Feeroz Shah, and killed him. Upon this occasion Sultan Hossain reascended the throne, but put the whole management of public affairs into the hands of Mahmood Khan, son of Sultan Feeroz. When Sultan Hossain died, some say after a reign of 34, whilst others make it to have been only 30 years, he was succeeded by Sultan Mahmood. During his reign the Moghols, made several incursions into Hindostan, but always returned unsuccessful. Some artful wicked people by propagating a number of false reports, created a misunderstanding between Sultan Mahmood, and his old Vizier Baizeed Jam, till at length he was obliged to take to flight, and when he arrived in the territory of Shoor, he read the Khotbah in the name of Sultan Secunder Loody. When Sultan Mahmood died, his infant son Sultan Hossain was raised to the throne. When Mirza Shah Hossain came from Tatali and conquered Multan, he bestowed the government upon  
Lushker



Lushker Khan, who was afterwards dispossessed by Mirza Kamran for himself. Then Multan was successively conquered by Sheer Khan, Seleent Khan, and Secunder Khan.

THE Emperor Hemayun when he made the conquest of Hindostan, added also this kingdom to his empire; and now through the royal justice the inhabitants enjoy peace and happiness.

T A B L E

*TABLE of the MAHOMMEDAN PRINCES  
who have reigned in MULTAN.*

	Reigned.
Yousef Sheikh, . . . . .	2 years.
Sultan Mahommed Shah, — . . . . .	17 do.
Sultan Kotebeldeen, his son, . . . . .	16 do.
Sultan Hussen, his son, . . . . .	30 do.
Sultan Ferooz, his son, . . . . .	1 do.
Sultan Hussen, a second time,	
Sultan Mahommed, son of Sultan Ferooz, . . . . .	27 do.
Sultan Hossain, son of Sultan Ferooz, . . . . .	1 do.
Hussen Shah,	
Mirza Kamran,	
Sheer Khan,	
Seleem Khan,	
Secunder Khan,	

S I R C A R

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Mirza Kamran,	
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Seleem Khan,	
Secunder Khan,	

## S I R C A R T A T A H.

FORMERLY this was an independent territory, but now it forms a part of the empire. The length from Behkur to Kutch and Mekran is 257 cose; and the breadth from the town of Budeyan to Bunder Lahry measures 100 cose; and again the breadth from Chundu of Behkur to Beykaneer is 60 cose. On the east lies Gujerat; on the north Behkur and Secwee; on the south, the sea; and on the west Kutch and Mekran. This country is situated in the second climate. The city of Tatah lies in Long. 102-30 and Lat. 24-10.

IN ancient times the capital was Brāhminabād, which was then a very populous city. The Fort had 1460 bastions a tenab distant from each other; and to this day there are considerable vestiges of this fortification.

ALORE is now called Tatah and Dēbiel. Here the northern mountains form several branches, one of which runs to Kandahar; another branch commencing on the sea-coast goes to the town of Koulibar, where it is called Ramgur; and from thence proceeds to Sewistan, where it is called Lukhy. Here are a considerable tribe of Belootchees called Kulmany, they are twenty thousand families, and can raise ten thousand choice cavalry. Camels are bred here. Another chain of mountains runs from Schwan to Secwee, where it is called Khutter. Here dwell a tribe named Nomurdy, who can raise three hundred

dred cavalry and seven thousand infantry. At the Fort of this territory are another tribe of Belootchees named Tehzery, who have a thousand choice troops. They breed horses. There is another range one extremity of which is in Kutch, and the other joins to the territory of the Kulmanies, where it is called Kareh. It is inhabited by four thousand Beloolchees.

In this country the winter is so temperate that there is no occasion for furs, and in summer, excepting in Sewistan, the heat is very moderate. Here are various fine fruits, and the mangoes are remarkably good. A small kind of melon grows wild. Here are also a great variety of flowers; their camels are much esteemed. The inhabitants travel chiefly by water; and they build boats of various constructions, and they have not less than forty thousand in number. They hunt the wild Afs, Hares, Hogs, and the Kotehpatcheh; and they are fond of fishing.

THE Husbandman divides his crops with government, and he is allowed to keep two thirds. Here are Iron-mines and Salt-pits. Rice is fine, and in abundance. At the distance of six coss from Tatah, is a mine of yellow Stone, which is cut in the quarry to any dimension, and is used in building. The food of the inhabitants is chiefly fish and rice. They dry fish in the sun, and make an advantageous trade of it. They also extract oil from fish, which they use in building boats. They have a fish called Pulwa, which comes from the sea into the Indus, and is exceedingly delicious. They have a method of preserving milk curds for three or four months.

NEAR

NEAR Seewee is a lake two days journey in length, called Munjoor, upon the surface of which the fishermen have formed artificial islands, where they reside and carry on their occupation.

ONE of the wonders of this country is the Jiggerkhar, (or *Liver-eater*.) One of this class can steal away the liver of another by looks and incantations. Other accounts say, that by looking at a person he deprives him of his senses, and then steals from him something resembling the seed of a Pomgranate, and which he hides in the calf of his leg.

The Jiggerkhar throws on the fire the grain before described, which thereupon spreads to the size of a dish, and he distributes it amongst his fellows to be eaten; which ceremony concludes the life of the fascinated person. A Jiggerkhar is able to communicate his art to another, and which he does by learning him the incantations,

and by making him eat a bit of the liver-cake. If any one cut open the calf of the Magician's leg, extract the grain, and give it to the afflicted person to eat, he immediately recovers. Those Jiggerkhars are mostly women. It is said moreover that they can bring intelligence from a great distance, in a short space of time; and if they are thrown into a river with a stone tied to them, they nevertheless will not sink. In order to deprive any one of this wicked power, they brand his temples, and every joint in his body, cram his eyes with salt, suspend him for forty days in a subterraneous cavern, and repeat over him certain incantations. In this state he is called *Detchereh*.

Although after having undergone this discipline he is not able to

destroy the liver of any one, yet he retains the power of being able to discover another Jiggerkhar, and is used for detecting those disturbers of mankind. They can also cure many diseases, by administering a potion, or by repeating an incantation. Many other marvellous stories are told of these people.

TATAN is now the fourth Sircar of the Soobah of Multan. From the northern borders of Tatah to Utch is a range of mountains of hard black stone, inhabited by various tribes of Belootchees; and on the south, from Utch to Gujerat are sandy mountains, the residence of the Ah-shambchty and other tribes. The country from Behkur to Nussubpoor and Amerkote is peopled by the Sowrah, the Jarcetcheli and other tribes.

This Soobah contains five sircars subdivided into fifty three Pergunehs. Amount revenue 6,61,5293 dams.

T

A SUM-



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 A S U M M A R Y H I S T O R Y

OF THE

## P R I N C E S O F T A T A H.

IN ancient times there lived a Rajah named Seliris whose capital was Alore, and his dominions extended to the east as far as Cashmeer; on the west they were bounded by Mehrän; the sea confined them to the south; and the mountains were the northern extremity. An army from Persia invaded this kingdom; the Rajah was killed in battle, and the Persians after plundering every thing that came in their way, returned home. The Rajah was succeeded by his son Royfahy, who reigned with justice, and with the assistance of his Vizier Ram, restored his dominions to a state of prosperity. A Brahmin named Juj, who had travelled, entered into the service of this Vizier, and by exercising flattery and deceit, in a short time obtained an office of consequence, and upon the death of his patron, he succeeded him in the Vizirut. He then entered into a criminal connection with the Rajah's wife, but notwithstanding the various and repeated representations of the nobles upon this subject to the Rajah, he would not give credit to them. When the Rajah was lying upon his death-bed, the abandoned wretch, in confederacy with the Ranny, sent for the leaders of the army separately as if to

consult.

consult them in private, and then had them destroyed one after another by the hands of their enemies. At the death of the Rajah, the Brahmin married his widow, and obtained the throne. Amidst all his vices, he governed well, and added Kutch and Mekran to his dominions by conquest.

DURING the Khalifat of Omar, he sent Megheerāh Abul Aas with an army from Bahrain to Dēbeil, but he met with a powerful opposition; and was at length killed in battle. The Khalif Osman employed an intelligent person to explore the state of Hindostan, whilst himself was preparing an army. But the messenger reported 'that a large army would perish for want of provisions; whilst a small number of troops could not hope to make any conquest.' One of the Generals of the Khalif Aly conquered some parts bordering upon Dēbeil, but upon receiving intelligence of the Khalif's death, the army withdrew to Mekran. Moawiyah twice sent Amēer with an army, but many of his troops were slain without making any conquest. Juj died after a reign of forty years, and was succeeded by his youngest son Dahir. During the Khalifat of Waleed the son of Abdalmalek, Hijaj governor of Irak sent to Sind Mahommied Cossim, his cousin and son-in-law, and he fought several battles with Dahir, who was slain in one of them on the 10th of Ramzan, A. H. 99, when Tatah became subject to the Moslems. Mahommied Cossim, sent to the Khalif amongst other captives two of the daughters of Dahir, together with presents of considerable value. The two young Princesses, in order to revenge the death of their father, represented falsely to the

the Khalif,

Khalif, that Mahommed Cossim had been connected with them. The Khalif hereupon refused to have any thing to say to them, and falling into a rage, gave orders for Mahommed Cossim to be sewed up in a raw hide, and sent in that condition to court. When the Khalif's mandate arrived at Tatah, Mahommed Cossim was making preparations for carrying on an expedition against Roy Herchund, Rajah of Kinoj; but he paid instant obedience to the Khalif's command. When he arrived at court, the Khalif shewed him to the daughters of Dahir, who expressed great joy upon the occasion, and said they were satisfied at beholding their father's murderer in such a condition. It is astonishing how the Khalif could issue such a cruel order, without positive proofs of delinquency. A wise prince never suffers himself to be led away by reports; but exercises his circumspection, and makes diligent investigation, seeing that truth is scarce and falsehood common; and it behoveth him to be more particularly doubtful of whatever is said to the prejudice of those whom he has distinguished by peculiar marks of his favour, as the world in general bear them enmity even without cause, and the wicked frequently put on the appearance of virtue, to compass the destruction of the innocent.

AFTER the conquest by Mahommed Cossim, this country was for some time governed by the family of Temcem Ansary. Next it was ruled by the family of Soomrah. Then came the Dynasty of Seemeh, who esteemed themselves of the stock of Gemshedd, and each took the name of Jam. Jam Banhuttyeh, was thrice attacked by Sultan Fee-

roz Shah and defended himself with vigour, till the third invasion, when he was taken prisoner and carried to Delhi. The Sultan at first appointed one of his nobles to the government of Sind, but afterwards discovering the virtue and wisdom of Jam, he took compassion upon him, and made him his viceroy in Tatab. At the death of Jam Towghluck, one Mobarek his chamberlain, by means of a faction, managed to get himself raised to the throne. Secunder the son of Jam, was succeeded by Jam the son of Butch Khan. In the reign of Jam Nunda, an army, headed by Shah Beg Arghoon, came from Kandahar and conquered Seereé. The conqueror appointed his brother Sultan Mahommed governor and then returned to Kandahar. Jam sent an army against Mahommed, and he was slain in battle. Shah Beg invaded Tatab a second time, and having possessed himself of Sehwan and other places, appointed Governors, &c then went back to his own country.

In the reign of Jam Feeroz, one Saleheddeen his near relation rebelled, and proving unsuccessful took refuge with Sultan Malacort of Gujerat. The Sultan gave him a splendid reception, and sent him back with an army. Darya Khan, the vizier of Jam Feeroz betrayed his master, and by his management Saleheddeen got possession of all Sind without fighting a single battle. But sometimes afterwards this same Darya Khan returned to the service of Feeroz, recalled him from his retreat, and at length returned him to his kingdom. But Saleheddeen applied a second time to the King of Gujerat, and again obtaining succour from that monarch, once more possessed himself of the Kingdom

kingdom of Tatab. Jam Feeroz fled to Kandahar. Shah Beg joined him with troops, and coming to an engagement near Sehwan, Salah-deen and his two sons were slain. Thus Feeroz became firmly fixed in his kingdom. In A. H. 929, Shah Beg conquered all Sind, and Jam Feeroz fled to Gujerat, where he gave his daughter in marriage to Sultan Bahader, and became one of his nobles. Shah Beg then reigned in Sind without a competitor. He was the son of Meer Zulnoon Beg, commander in chief of the army of Sultan Hussain Mirza, and he held Kandahar by a feudal tenure. Shah Beg was killed fighting the battles of the sons of Hussain Mirza, against Shiebus Khan Uzbusk. Upon his death the government of Kandahar was conferred upon his son Resheed, who was not only famed for valour, but also renowned for his skill in the sciences. At his death his son Shah Hussain succeeded him, and conquered Multan from Sultan Mahommed. After him Mirza Isha, son of Abdul Aly Turkhan, succeeded him. Pyindah Mahommed being incapable of governing on account of insanity, the reins of government were held by his son Mirza Jany Beg, till the troops of our late Emperor conquered Tatab, when Mirza Jany Beg became a faithful subject of the empire.

N. A. M. E. S

*NAMES of the PRINCES who have reigned in TATAH.*

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THE family of Temceem Anfary, cotemporary with the Khalifs of the house of Ommiah.

THE Soomrah family 36 Princes reigned 500 years.

Of the Seehmeh Dynasty.

Jam-Anvar, reigned	— — —	3 years & 6 months.
Jam Joona, his brother	— — —	4
Jam Banhutteyeh, his son	— — —	15
Jam Temajee, his brother	— — —	13 & some months.
Jam Salaheddeen	— — —	11 do.
Jam Nizameddeen, his son	— — —	2 years & some days.
Jam Alyshere Temajee	— — —	6 & some months.
Jam Keran, his son	— — —	a day & a half.
Futteh Khan, son of Secunder	— — —	11 & some months.
Towghluck, his brother	— — —	28 years.
Mobarek the Chamberlain	— — —	three days.
Secunder, son of Futteh Khan	— — —	1 & 6 months.
Sunjer commonly called Radmun	— — —	8 & some months.
Jam Nizameddeen commonly called Nunda,	60	& some months.
Jam Feeroz, his son	— — —	12
Jam Salaheddeen, his son in law	— — —	
Jam Feeroz a second time	— — —	

The

## THE SOOBAH OF CASHMEER.

It is situated partly in the 3d and partly in the 4th climate. It is composed of Cashmeer, Pehkely, Bhembher, Sewad, Bijore, Kandahar, and Zabulistan. Formerly it had Ghuzneh, but now it has Cabul for the capital. The length from Kemberdire to Kishengung is 120 cose; and the breadth from 10 to 25 cose. On the east lies Peeristan, and the river Chenab; on the southeast Bunkul and the mountains of Jummoo; on the northeast great Tibet; on the west Pehkely and Kishengung; on the southwest the territory of Gukher; and on the northwest little Tibet. It is encompassed on all sides with lofty mountains. There are twenty six roads into it from Hindostan, but those of Bhembher and Pehkely are the best, being passable by horses. The Bhembher road is much the nearest, it has several branches of which the following are very good roads, viz. Hufy, and Wutter, through both of which an army may pass. Peerpunchal, the road by which his Majesty has made three journeys to Cashmeer. If an ox or a horse be killed upon these mountains, there immediately ensues a tempest with snow and rain.

THE whole of this Soobah represents a garden in perpetual spring, and the fortifications with which nature has furnished it, are of an astonishing

astounding height, so that the grand and romantic appearance cannot fail of delighting those who are fond of variety, as well as they who take pleasure in retirement. The water is remarkably good, and the cataracts are enchantingly magnificent. It rains and snows here at the same seasons as in Tartary and Persia, and during the periodical rains in Hindostan, here also fall light showers. The soil is partly marshy, and the rest well watered by rivers and lakes. Violets, roses, narcissuses and innumerable other flowers grow wild here. The spring and autumn display scenes delightfully astonishing. The houses which are built of wood, are of four stories, and some higher, and they are entirely open, without any courtyard. The roofs of the houses are planted with tulips, which produce a wonderful effect in the spring. In the lower apartments are kept the cattle, and lumber; the family live in the second story; and the third and fourth stories are used for warehouses. Earthquakes are very frequent here, on which account they do not build their houses with brick or stone, but of wood, with which the country abounds. Here are however many ancient idolatrous temples built of brick and stone, some of which are in perfect preservation, and others in ruins. Here are various woollen manufactures, particularly of Shawls, which are carried to all parts of the globe. Although Cashmeer is populous; and money scarce, yet a thief or a beggar is scarcely known amongst them. Excepting cherries and mulberries, they have plenty of excellent fruits, especially melons, apples, peaches and apricots; grapes although in abundance, are but of few kinds; and those indifferent.



In general they let the vines twist round the trunks of mulberry trees. The mulberry trees are cultivated chiefly on account of the leaves for the silkworms, little of the fruit being eaten. The silkworms eggs are brought from Kelut, and little Tibbet, but those of the first place are the best. The inhabitants chiefly live upon rice, fish, fresh and dried, and vegetables; and they drink wine. They boil the rice over night, and set it by for use for the next day. They dry vegetables to serve in the winter. They have rice in plenty, but not remarkably fine. Their wheat which is black and small, is scarce; and mowing, barley and nakhud are produced but in small quantity. They have a species of sheep, which they call Hundoo, resembling those of Persia, the flesh of which is exceedingly delicious and wholesome. The inhabitants wear chiefly woollen cloths, an upper garment of which will last several years. Their horses are small, but hardy, and surefooted, and they are very cheap. They breed neither elephants nor camels. Their cows are black and ugly, but yield plenty of milk, of which is made good butter. Every town in this Soobah has as many handicraftsmen, as are to be found in the large cities of other countries. They have no fairs, all their goods being sold at regular shops. In their cities and towns there are neither snakes, scorpions nor other venomous reptiles. Here is a mountain called Mahadeo, and every place from whence it can be seen is free from snakes; but the country in general abounds with flies, gnats, bugs and lice. Sparrows are very scarce, on account of the general use of Pellet-bows. The inhabitants go upon the lakes in small

Small boats to enjoy the diversion of hawking. They have partridges; the elk is also found here, and they train leopards to hunt them. Most of the trade of this country is carried on by water, but men also transport great burthens upon their shoulders. Watermen and carpenters are professions in great repute here. Here dwell a great number of Brahmins.

THE Cashmeerians have a language of their own, but their books are written in the Shanscrit tongue, although the character be sometimes Cashmeerian. They write chiefly upon Tooz, which is the bark of a tree; it easily divides into leaves, and remains perfect for many years. All ancient manuscripts are written upon this bark, and they make use of a kind of ink which cannot be washed out. Formerly they knew only the Hindoo sciences; but now they study those of other nations. They are predictors and astrologers like the Hindoos. The Mahommedans are partly Sunnies, and others are of the sects of Aly and Noorbukhsly; and they are frequently engaged in wars against each other. Here are many delightful fountains, but they want variety. The most respectable people of this country are the Reyshes, who although they do not suffer themselves to be fettered by traditions, are doubtless true worshippers of God. They revile not any other sect, and ask nothing of any one; they plant the roads with fruit trees to furnish the traveller with refreshment; they abstain from flesh; and have no intercourse with the other sex. There are near two thousand of this sect in Cashmeer.

*Of Weights and Coins.*—In Cashmeér the toláh, contains sixteen masha's of six rutties each. The gold mohur consists of sixteen dams of six rutties each. These mohurs are four rutties more in weight than those of Dehly. *Rubassnu* is a small coin of nine masha's. *Punchee* is a copper coin in value one quarter of a dam; it is also called *Kuffereh*. The *Barahgany* is half of the foregoing. The *Shuckry* is the fourth of the *Barahgany*. Four *Kufferehs* make one *Hut*; forty *Kufferehs* make one *Saffnoo*; and one & half *Saffnoo*, make one *Siccah*. One hundred *Saffnoos*, make one *lach*, equivalent to 1000 royal dams.

THE Hindoos regard all Cashmeér as holy land. Forty-five places are dedicated to Mahadeo; sixty-four to Bishen; three to, Brahma; & twenty-two to Durga. In seven hundred places there are carved figures of snakes, which they worship.

SIRRYNAGUR the capital of Cashmeér is four farsangs in length. The rivers Béhut, Mar & the Lutchmehkul run through it. The one last mentioned is dry during part of the year, and the Mar is sometimes so shallow that boats cannot pass through it. This city has for ages been in a flourishing state, and abounding with workmen of every denomination. They manufacture beautiful Shawls, and other fine woollen stuffs, amongst which are those called Doomah, and Puttoo\*; but of these last, the best are those brought from Tibbet. Meer Syed Aly Hamadany resided for some time in this city, and founded a monastery, which remains a monument of his piety.

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\* coarse kinds of Shawl

On the east side of this city, is a high hill called Kouh Soliman. Adjoining to the city are two large lakes, which are always full. The water of those lakes will keep good in jars for a long time.

NEAR the town of Bereng is a long straight in a mountain, in which there is a reservoir of water seven ells square, which the Hindoos consider as a place of great sanctity. This reservoir is dry eleven months in the year, but in the month of Ardibehesht the water gushes out from two springs. First the water appears in a hole which they call Sundahberary, situated in one corner of the reservoir, and when this is full, the water springs up in another corner called Sut-hreyshy, till at length the reservoir flows over; after which it immediately begins to decrease, and continues doing so till it is perfectly dry; and this flux and reflux happens every morning, noon, and evening. When the reservoir is full of water, people throw into it flowers for the different springs, and to the astonishment of the beholders, the flowers are afterwards found in the particular spring to which they were consigned. But certainly this is an artificial contrivance of the ancients, to entrap the ignorant. Near it is a spring which is dry for six months continuance; but on a certain day the husbandmen of that quarter go thither, and make sacrifices of sheep and goats, upon which the water gushes out, and supplies the lands of five villages. If the inundation proves excessive, they repeat the sacrifices till the water subsides.

HERE is another spring called Kookernag, whose water satiates both hunger and thirst, and it is also a remedy for indigestion. At a small distance from this is another spring, in the centre of which is an idol temple of stone, a beautiful fabrick. Here in the summer devotees surround themselves with fire till they are reduced to ashes, and think they are thereby pleasing the deity.

HERE is a spring in which is found touchstone; and to the south of it is a very high mountain where there is an iron mine.

PUNJBERAREN is a town dependent upon Uneej, and which is considered to be a very holy place: formerly it was a large city. It has seven idol temples, near which is a delightful plain called Nundymurg.

IN PUNPOOR, dependent upon Vêhy there are ten or twelve thousand Beegahs of land covered with Saffron, which during the end of Firverdeen and the month of Ardibehesht afford a prospect that would enchant those who are the most difficult to please. They cultivate it after the following manner. After ploughing the ground, they dig it with spades, and form the earth into plats, in which they plant the saffron roots, which resemble onions. In the course of a month they sprout. The stalk is at first white, and when grown to about a fingers breadth it begins to flower, & continues doing so till there are eight in number. In the latter end of the month of Mehr the plant is in perfection, and then is about a span high. The flower has six petals, of a yellow colour, containing six threads, three of which are yellow,

yellow, and three of a deep orange; and these threads are the saffron. When the plant has done flowering, it bears leaves. It will flower for six successive years. The first year it yields but little saffron, but it arrives at perfection in the second year, and continues so till the expiration of the sixth year. At that period they divide the roots, and transplant them, for if suffered to remain any longer in the same ground they degenerate.

IN the town of Reyvun are a spring and basin, which are accounted holy; the people believe that the saffron seed originally came out of this spring, and when they commence planting, they come to worship at it, pouring in cows milk; which if it sinks is esteemed a good omen, but if it floats upon the surface of the water, they are filled with apprehensions for the success of the saffron, -

IN the village of Kehrow are three hundred and sixty sacred fountains; and here is also an iron-mine.

MIRWARDON adjoins to great Tibbat. Here are bred the species of sheep called Hundoo, which are used for carrying burthens. Near this place is a mountain called Chutterkote, where are such numbers of snakes, that nobody can ascend it. - Here is also another mountain of difficult ascent, where is a basin of water which few people can arrive at, and sometimes it entirely disappears. At the foot of the mountain there frequently appear images of Mahadeo, in crystal, to the astonishment of the beholders.

IN the vicinity of Ut-cheweel, one of the dependencies of Kuhtar, is a fountain of excellent water, which spouts up an ell high. This water is esteemed a great restorative.

IN the village of Goonher is a very deep spring, surrounded with idolatious temples, built of stone; when the water decreases there appears an image of Mahadeo in sandal wood.

NEAR Owler is a very high mountain, which has a spring of salt water. Here are elks.

MUTTEN is situated upon a raised spot, where in ancient times there was a large idolatious temple. Here is a small reservoir, the water of which never decreases. Some believe the well of Babal to be at this place, but what is shewn for it, is only an excavation without water. At the foot of the eminence is a spring, which is formed into a basin that is full of large fish, but out of respect for the place, no one meddles with them. On one side of the reservoir is a cave of unfathomable depth.

IN Kahwerparah is a spring, the water of which flows over obliquely, with a tremendous noise.

AT the village of Ush, in the middle of a mountain, is the retreat of Baba Zeineddeen Reeshy. It is said that till this recluse came hither, there was not any water to be found in this mountain, but that a stream issued out immediately upon his taking up his residence here. After dwelling here twelve years, he entered the cave, closed the mouth thereof with a large stone, and has never since been seen by any one.

THE town of Dutchenparch, is situated at the foot of a mountain on the side of great Tibbet, and the stream abovementioned passes by it. Between great Tibbet and this pergunnah is a cave in which is sometimes to be seen an image in ice called Amernaut, and which is held in great veneration. The image makes its appearance after the following manner: two days before the new moon, there appears in the cave a bubble of ice, which increases in size every day, till the fifteenth day at which time it is an ell or more in height; then as the moon decreases, the image also gradually diminishes, till at last no vestige of it remains. This congealment the Hindoos regard as the image of Mahadeo, and believe that by worshipping it, their desires will be accomplished. Near this cave is a rivulet called Amrowty, the clay of whose bed is perfectly white; this they esteem holy, and rub it over their bodies. The snow on the mountains of this country never decreases, so that what with cold, the narrowness of the roads and the extreme heights they cannot be passed but with the utmost difficulty.

In the village of Dakhamoon is a spring, whenever the water thereof becomes turbid, and filth floats upon the surface, some calamity befalls the country. Near it is a quarry of Solomon's Stone, of which are made plates and dishes.

THE Pergunnah of Phak abounds with flowers and odoriferous plants. Adjoining to it is a large lake called Dull, one side of which is close to the town. On the surface of this lake are artificial islands, made for the purpose of cultivation, and sometimes robbers will cut



pieces of these floating lands, and convey them away to another part of the lake. Sualtu Zeinulabeddeen, constructed a dam of stone and clay a coss in length, which extended from the city of Sirrynagur to the Pergunnah of Phak. Near this lake is a spring which is a remedy for many disorders. In the village of T-hed is a most delightful spot, where it to be seen the junction of seven streams; and here are many ancient buildings of stone. Here is also a spring which in winter is very hot, and in summer very cold.

In the village of Bāzwal is a cataract called Shalamar, which falls from the mountain of Shahkote in a surprizing manner. Here fish are caught in great abundance in wicker baskets.

In Aishahbalary is a sacred spring called Sōeryfir, on the sides of which are idolatrous temples of stone. The fountain of Shukernag is dry all the year, excepting that when the ninth day of the month falls on a friday, the water springs up in the morning, and continues flowing till the evening; and multitudes of people flock together to partake of the blessing.

In the village of Zinabul is a spring and basin, into which people throw walnuts, to know what will be the issue of any affair; the walnuts floating is a good omen, and on the contrary if they sink, it

ed Durgah. When any one wants to  
ve against him, he fills two ves-  
and the other for his ene-  
my.

any. These are left all night in the temple, the doors of which are shut. The next day he brings them out with great ceremony, and opens them. The vessel in which are found flowers and saffron denotes success to its owner; and that which is full of straw and rubbish portends ill luck to the person to whom it belongs. But the following ceremony is more surprising. If any parties have a dispute upon a point of right, which is difficult to determine, they send two persons to the temple, each carrying two fowls and two goats. They then give poison to the fowls and goats, after which they rub them with their hands, when the animals of him whose claim is just recover; and those of the other expire.

At Weersir is the source of the river Béhut with a Bafon measuring a jereeb, from whence the water rushes out with an astonishing noise, and it is unfathomable. This spring is called Weernag; it has a stone border, and on the east side are temples.

In Kumber is a fountain called Bewunfindh, which flows during two months in the spring, increasing its stream daily.

In Deosirberbala is a bafon called Pehloonag, the water from which rushes out in a column measuring twenty square ells. If any one wishes to know whether or not it will be a plentiful season, or to discover any circumstance respecting his own fortune, he fills an earthen vessel with rice, writes his name upon one side of it, and after closing the mouth, throws the vessel into the bafon. The vessel soon rises of itself to the surface of the water, and if upon opening it the rice is

hot

hot and has a fragrant flavour, it is an omen of good luck, but if it appears mixed with straw and rubbish it is a bad omen. Here is also a delightful rivulet called Wiffy, issuing from a mountain, from the height of two hundred ells, making an astonishing, noise in its descent. Frequently devout Hindoos precipitate themselves down this cataract, and think that by thus ending their lives, they insure to themselves reward in the next world.

IN Kotehar is a fountain which continues dry for eleven years, and when the planet Jupiter enters the sign Leo, the water springs out on every friday, but is dry all the rest of the week during that year.

NEAR the village of Mettelhameh is found the bird called Okar, whose feathers are plucked to be worn in the turbans of the nobility. A certain allowance is made by government for the maintenance of those birds in these forests.

NEAR Shookroah is a fountain which plays incessantly, and is a place of great religious resort. It never snow upon this mountain.

IN Nagama is a stream called Neelahnag, the basin of which measures forty beegahs, and the water is delightfully clear. This is also held sacred, and many fanatics consume themselves with fire on its border. They likewise try their fortunes by it in the following manner. A walnut divided into four parts is thrown into the spring; if an odd number floats, it is accounted a good omen, and an even number is deemed unlucky. They also throw milk into the spring, which sinking indicates good luck, but if it floats the omen is bad. In ancient

ent times there was found in this spring a Book entitled Neelmut, containing a particular description of Cashmeer, with the history of this place of worship. It is asserted that at the bottom of this spring there is a large inhabited city, and that Burreo Shah, a Brahmin, went and remained there two or three days, and on his return gave a wonderful description of it.

IN the town of Parwa is a spring, in which lepers bathe themselves every funday morning, and are thereby cleansed. Adjoining to this is a plain remarkable for fattening the cattle that graze upon it.

IN the Pergunnah of lytch in the village of Hulthul, is a tree of which if the smallest twig be shaken, it agitates the whole tree from the very root.

LAR adjoins to the mountains of great Tibbet; to the north of it, is the loftiest mountain in Cashmeer, and which is of very difficult ascent. At the foot of it are two springs two ells distant from each other, the water of one of which is cold, and of the other hot. They are both held sacred, and the Hindoos some times devote their lives here. On the middle of the mountain is a very large lake into which the Hindoos throw the ashes of their dead, considering it the surest way of approaching the deity. If the flesh of any animal falls into the lake, there immediately arises a storm of snow and rain. In this vicinity is a rivulet called the Sind, which has its source in great Tibbet; the water is so clear that the fish are visible, and they strike them with iron spears

SHAHABEDDEENPOOR is situated on the Behut, whose banks are planted with plane trees. At this town the rivers Behut and Sind unite their streams. In Teelahmoolah is a spot of ground about one hundred beegahs in extent, which during the time of the rains is inundated; when the water subsides, and the mud is almost dry, the inhabitants take sticks about an ell in length, which they work about in the mud and find large fish, and great quantities of little fry.

IN Sutpoor is a basin of water, that is unfathomable, and to which the Hindoos pay adoration. There is another place of worship called Bhooteesir, dedicated to Mahadeo; those who come to this place to worship hear strange noises, without being able to discover from whence they arise.

AT Ghoyahhamoo, adjoining to little Tibbet is a large lake called Ouller, measuring twenty eight coss in circumference, and into which the river Behut empties itself.

IN the middle of this lake, Sultan Zeinulabeddeen built a magnificent palace, which is called Zienlunk. They sink in the lake boats filled with stones and branches of trees, and after letting them remain under water for three or four months, draw them up with ropes, and by this means take great quantities of fish. Wild fowl are also caught on this lake.

NEAR the village of Ahfen are hunted great numbers of Elks that come to the lake.

ADJOINING to Matchhamoo is an island covered with trees, and whenever the trees are shaken by the wind, the island is also agitated.

AT Purrispoor are fields of saffron. Here stood a lofty idolatrous temple, which was destroyed by Secunder, the father of Zeinulabeddeen. In the ruins was found a plate of copper with an inscription in the Hindoovy language, purporting that after the expiration of 1100 years, the temple should be destroyed by a person named Secunder.

TURENGONGY in the Pergunnah of Kamraj, was the residence of the princes of the Chuck tribe. Here is a spring called Chetternag, the water of which is very wholesome, and in the centre of the spring is a very ancient stone building. In this spring are very large fish, but whoever catches them suffers some misfortune.

ADJOINING to Gurgong is a pass, called Sowyum, at the extremity of which is a spot of ground measuring ten Jercebs. When the planet Jupiter enters the sign Leo, for a month's continuance the soil of this place is so intensely hot, that it destroys the trees; and if a kettle be set upon the ground it will boil. Belonging to it is a well inhabited town; the pass to which coming from Kamraj joins on one side to Cashghur. On the west lies Puckely, where gold is found after the following manner. In the stream of the river they spread goat skins with long hair, fastening them down with stones, so that the water cannot move them. After two or three days, they take up the skins, and expose them to the sun. When they are perfectly dry, they shake them, and obtain grains of gold, some of which will weigh

weigh three tolahs. Another pass called Goolkut joins to Puckely, and leads to Cashghur. Here gold is obtained by washing the earth.

At the distance of twelve coss from Hahyhamoo, is a river called Pudmatty, which comes from the territory of Dawurd. Gold is found in the sands of this river. On its banks is an idolatrous temple of stone, dedicated to Durga. On the eight tish of Shuckulputch † the temple shakes in an astonishing manner...

THE revenues of this Soobah, are collected by estimate, and the crops divided with government, it not being customary in any part of this country to demand by measurement, or to receive money, excepting for a small part of the Syerjehat ‡

EVERY coin, and even manufactures are estimated in Kherwars of rice. Although formerly government was said to take only a third of the produce of the soil, yet in fact the husbandman, was not left in the enjoyment of near one half; but his Majesty has now commanded that the crops shall be equally divided between the husbandman and the state.

CAZY ALY fixed the revenues at 30,63,050 Kherwars, and 11 Tureks; the Kherwar being estimated at 3 Maunds, and 8 seers, of Akbershah.

THEY have a weight of two dams, called Pul, and they also make use of the half, and the fourth of this weight. Seven and a half of these Puls make a seer; four seers are a mun; four muns are a turek;

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† Vide Vol. I. page 331.

‡ Vide Vol. I. page 351.

royal fees. Having taken the medium prices for several years, the Kherwar turned out 29 dams, and this rate was fixed for the receipt of the revenues in grain; and the money Kherwar was left at  $13\frac{1}{2}$  dams. By this mode of calculation the amount revenue came to 7,46,70,0711 dams, out of which 90,1663 Kherwar, 8 tureks were paid in money, and were equivalent to 1,20,22,183 dams. The revenue fixed by Afos Khan is 30,79,543 Kherwar, out of which 10,15,330 $\frac{1}{2}$  Kherwars are in money. His Majesty granted a general remission of all Baj and Tumgha,\* which deductions amounted to 67,824 $\frac{1}{2}$  Kherwar, or 8,98,400 dams; and for the farther ease of the husbandman, the Kherwar was increased in value five dams. Although Afos Khan's settlement exceeds that of Cazy Aly 16,392 Kherwars 5 tureks; yet by calculating at the present rate the amount to be collected is actually less 8,6034 $\frac{1}{2}$  dams, because the Cazy overated the money Kherwar.

According to the rental deposited in the royal archives by Cazy Aly, Cashmeer contains forty one Pergunnahs, whilst Afos Khan's, statement makes out only thirty eight. This difference proceeds from Cazy Aly having made two divisions of Pergunnah Kamraj, under the names of Kerna and Derow; and also by forming into two parcels the pergunnah commonly called Syer Mowaza. The Cazy gave the name of pergunnah Havelly to forty villages on the side of Meraj, and eight villages in the Kamraj quarter he left without any denomination.

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\* Vide Vol. I. pages 350, & 375.



THE ancients divided Cashmeer into two parts only, calling the eastern division Meraj, and the western division Kamraj.

THERE are now but few troops in Cashmeer, the native standing army being only 4892 cavalry and 92,450 Infantry.

K I N G S

# AYEEN-AKBERY.

## KINGS of CASHMERE

### T A B L E

Fifty three Princes, reigned 1266 years.

Damuder.

Bal.

After these reigned thirty five Princes, whose names are forgotten.

Loo.  
Kilhen.  
Kehgunder.  
Serendir.  
Gowdher.  
Suren.  
Jennek.  
Teyjeenir.

Afhowg.  
Jelowk.  
Damuder.  
Beyfhek.  
Zefhek.  
Kenfhek.  
Abehmum.

} three brothers.

## T. A. B. L. E. II.

Twenty one Princes, reigned 1015 years and 29 days.

	Ys. Ms. Ds.		Ys. Ms. Ds.
Rajah Kenund: —	35	Merhkul: —	70
Bikhun —	53	Bek —	63 0 13
Inderjeet: —	35 6	Kutnund —	30
Rawen —	30	Viffnund —	52 2
Beebeekhun —	35 6	Nir —	60
Nerkh, called also Kher	39 9	Uj —	60
Sideh —	60	Kubaret —	60 0 6
Adutbeelabeh —	30 6	Kurren —	57 0 11
Hirnya —	37 7	Nurundrawut —	36 3 10
Hirenkul —	60	Jewdishter —	48 0 10
Ebiskeh —	60		

## T. A. B. L. E. III.

Six Princes, reigned 192 years,

	Ys.		Ys.
Pertaubadut said by some to be		Bejeery —	80
a descendant of Bickermadut	32	Chunder —	37
Juggook —	32	Ariraj —	47
Bunjir —	36		

## T. A. B. L. E. IV.

## T A B L E IV.

Ten Princes reigned 592 years, 10 months and 1 day.

	Ys.Ms.Ds.		Ys.Ms.Ds.
Megdahan's grandson	} 34	Jewdishter	39 3
of Jewdishter		Lekhmen, called also	
Serehsfain	30	Runadut	} 13
Heren	30 2	Kernadut	300
Materkunt, Brahmin	4 9 1	Beckermadut	42
Pirwirsein	63	Baladut	36

## T A B L E V.

Seventeen Princes reigned 257 years, 5 months, and 20 days.

	Ys.Ms.Ds.		Ys.Ms.Ds.
Dirleyir Dirwun, son	} 36	Sungranund	7 0 0
in law of Baladut		Jeyanund	31
Pertaubadut	50	Jujnund	some months
Chundranund	8 8	Lultanund	12
Taranund	4 0 24	Sungramanund	37
Lultadut	35 7 11	Brisput	12
Kulyanund	1 0 15	Ajeyanund	36
Bijradut	7	Anunkanund	3
Pertochanund	4 1	Atbalanund	2 0 0

## T A B L E VI.

## T A B L E VI.

Fifteen Princes reigned 89 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.		Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Aduntderma	—	28	3 3	Jikkerderma	—	19	15 1
Sunkerderma	—	18	8 19	Soor derma	—	10	10
Gopaulderma	—	2		Barteh, a second time	—	14	10 2
Sungut	—	—	10	Jikker derma, a second time	—	6	10 2
Ranny Sogundrah, mother of Gopaul	—	2		Sunker derma	—	3	10 2
Barteh	—	15	0 10	Jikkerderma, a third time	—	3	10 2
Nerjetderma	—	1	1 0	Unmunt derma	—	2	2
				Soor derma, a second time	—	6	

## T A B L E VII.

Ten Princes reigned 64 years, 3 months and 14 days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.		Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Jeffgeerdeo, who was originally a peasant	—	9		Abhemun	—	14	
Poorunt	—	—	1	Nundkunt	—	1	1 9
Sungram deo	—	6	6 7	Tirbhown	—	2	0 6
Birdkunt, who was originally a peasant	—	1	4	Bhimkunt	—	4	3 20
Khimkunt, his son	—	8	6	Dudda Ranny, mother of Abhemun	—	23	6

## T A B L E VIII.

THE S.O.O.B.A.H. OF C.A.S.H.M.E.E.R. 175

THE S.O.O.B.A.H. OF C.A.S.H.M.E.E.R.

Twenty seven Princes, reigned 351 years, 6 months, and 17 days.

THE S.O.O.B.A.H. OF C.A.S.H.M.E.E.R.

Ys.Ms.Ds.

Ys.Ms.Ds.

Sungram, nephew of Dudd	18	Herminack	19	6	10						
da Ranny	—	—	2	Dunjey	—	—	7	2			
Hurray	—	—	12	Behtydeo	—	—	9	4	17		
Anunt	—	—	5	5	Buldeo	—	—	18	13		
Kuluffder	—	—	26	Jugdeo	—	—	14	2	14		
Ungrufs	—	—	—	22	Rajdeo	—	—	23	3	7	
Hurufs	—	—	12	Sungramdeo	—	—	16	—	10		
Uutchul	—	—	10	4	2	Randco	—	—	21	1	13
Ruddeh, one of the murderers of Uutchul	} one night and three hours.	Letchmendeo	—	—	13	3	12				
		Seemehdeo	—	—	14	5	27				
		Seenchdeo	—	—	19	3	26				
Sulhen, Uutchul's brother	3	27	Runjun Tibbety, a native of Tibet	} 10 & some mo.							
Sretel	—	—	7		10						
Bekhyajir	—	—	6	12	Adundo	—	—	15	2	10	
Sretel, a second time	—	—	2	3	Ranny Kotadevy, wife of Adundo	} 6	15				
Jy Singh	—	—	27								

## T A B L E IX.

Thirty two Princes, reigned 282 years, 5 months, and 1 day.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Sultan Shumsfeddeen, who was in the service of Sench deo	2	11	25
Sultan Jemsheer, his son	—	—	10
Allaeddeen, son of Shumsfeddeen	—	—	12 8 13
Sultan Shahabeddeen, son of Shumsfeddeen	—	—	20
Sultan Kotebeddeen, son of Shumsfeddeen	—	—	15 5 2
Sultan Secunder farnamed Sunkar, son of Kotebeddeen	—	—	22 9 6
Aly Shah, son of Secunder	—	—	6 9
Sultan Zeinulabeddeen, son of Secunder	—	—	52
Sultan Hajy Hyder Shah, son of Zeinulabeddeen	—	—	1 2
Sultan Hafan Khan, son of Hyder Shah	—	—	12 5
Sultan Mahommed Shah, son of Sultan Hafan	—	—	2 7
Futteh Shah, grandson of Zeinulabeddeen	—	—	9 1
Sultan Mahommed Shah, a second time	—	—	9 9
Sultan Futteh Shah, a second time	—	—	1 1
Sultan Mahommed Shah, a third time	—	—	11 11 11
Sultan Ibrahim, son of Mahommed Shah	—	—	8 25
Sultan Nazek Shan, son of Futteh Shah	—	—	1
Sultan Mahommed Shah, a fourth time	—	—	34 8 10
Sultan Shumsfeddeen, son of Mahommed Shah	—	—	10

	Ys.	Ms.	Da.
Ismail Shah, son of Sultan Mahommed	2	9	
Bazek Shah, a second time	13	9	
Ismail Shah, a second time	1	5	
Mirza Hyder Gurgan	10		
Nazek Shah, a third time	1		
Ghazi Khan, son of Kajee Chuck	10	6	
Huffain Chuck, brother of Ghazi Khan	6	10	
Aly Chuck, brother of Ghazi Khan	8		9
Yousef Shah, son of Aly Chuck	1		8
Syed Mobarek Shah, who was one of the nobles of Yousef Shah			25
Luker Chuck, grandson of Kajee Chuck	1	2	
Yousef Shah, a second time	5	3	
Yacoub Khan, son of Yousef Shah	1	11	

Altogether one hundred and ninety-one Princes reigned 4329 years, 11 months and 9 days.



# A S U M M A R Y H I S T O R Y

## OF THE

### K I N G S O F C A S H M E E R.

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THE first time that his Majesty led his victorious standards into this region of perpetual spring, the natives presented him with a book called Raj Turungee, written in the Shanscrit language, and containing the history of the princes of Cashmeer, for upwards of four thousand years back. His Majesty, who is ever the patron of learning, commanded some proficient in the Shanscrit tongue to translate this history into the Persian language. In this history it is said, that in the early ages of the world all Cashmeer, excepting the mountains, was covered with water, and was then called Suttysir. Suttysir is the wife of Mahadeo, and Sir signifies a reservoir. The space of one of the days of Brahma consists of fourteen Munounters, each of which comprises seventy Kulp; and seventy quadrupel Jowgs are equal to one Kulp. Down to this present time, which is the fortieth year of his Majesty's reign, there have elapsed from the period at which Cashmeer became inhabited, twenty-seven Kulp of the seventh Munounter, three Jowgs of the twenty-eighth Kulp, and of the fourth Jowg, four thousand seven hundred and one solar years.

WHEN

WHEN the water had subsided, Kufhup, renowned for the austerity of his manners, first brought the Brahmins to inhabit this country. Afterwards, when the number of the people had greatly encreased, it became necessary for them to have a ruler; and having called a general assembly for determining upon this point, they then elected for their king one famous for his virtues: and from that period monarchy became established amongst them, and continued in force till the commencement of the reign of Owgnund, which is placed 4444 years prior to this day. This Owgnund was killed by the hands of Bulbehder, Kishen's elder brother, in a battle that was fought at Mehtra between Kishen and Jerafindeh, Rajah of Bahar. In consequence thereof, as some of the relations of Kishen were going to a marriage-feast at Kandahar, Damooder, the son of Owgnund, in order to revenge the death of his father, attacked them with an army on the banks of the Sind, and lost his life in the action. His wife had been foretold by the astrologers, that the child with whom she was then pregnant would be a son. Upon him Kishen bestowed the kingdom of Cashmeer. After him reigned in succession thirty-five tyrannic princes, whose names are entirely forgotten.

Loo was a just prince: He founded in Kamraj the city of Looloo, vestiges of which are to be seen at this day. It is said that the buildings in this city were eighty crore in number.

ASHOWG, the nephew of Rajah Jenneh, established, during his reign, the Brahminy rites, and substituted in their stead those of

Jyén. This prince ruled with equity. He was succeeded by his son Rajah Jelowk; who carried his conquests to the sea-shore. On his return to Cashmeer, he brought with him from Kinoje (at that time the capital of Hindóstan) many learned and wise men, out of which number he selected seven to preside over the following departments. 1. The administration of justice. 2. The revenues. 3. The treasury. 4. The army. 5. Commerce. 6. Controul of the household. 7. Astrology and alchymy. It is said, that this astrologer had at his command a large snake, upon whose back he travelled great distances by water. He sometimes appeared as an old man, and at other times he seemed to be a youth. Many other wonderful stories are told of him. During the reign of Jelowk the doctrine of Bowdh was tolerated.

DAMOODER (the second) is said by some to have been the descendant of Ashowg; and others make him of another family. He was a pious prince; but having offended a devotee, he was, at his curse, transformed into a snake.

IN the reign of Rajah Nerkh, the Brahmins got the better of the followers of Bowdh, and burnt down their temples.

MEHRKUL was a shameless tyrant; but heaven permitted him to make considerable conquests. As he was descending an eminence, which is known by the name of Hústýwutter, an elephant having slipped and fallen down, uttered doleful cries. He delighted with beholding the distress of the poor animal, and commanded an hundred

dred others to be precipitated and destroyed in like manner. From this circumstance the height obtained its present name; *Huffy* signifying an *elephant*, and *Wutter* meaning *injury*. During his reign a large stone appeared in one of the rivers of Cashmeer, and entirely blocked it up; and whatever was cut away from it in the day-time grew again in the course of the night. The workmen gave over in despair. Then a voice was heard proclaiming, that if a virtuous woman would lay her hand upon the stone, it would disappear. Orders were issued accordingly, and they brought woman after woman, who touched it without producing any effect. The Rajah put to death the women for their incontinency, their children for being bastards, and the husbands for permitting the wickedness, till at length three millions of persons were massacred. At length the miracle was performed by the hand of a woman, who was a potter. At last Rajah Mehrkul was seized with a fit of sickness, when he threw himself into a fire, and was burnt to death.

RAJAH KUBARET governed with wisdom and justice, and made considerable conquests. Throughout his dominions no one was suffered to take away the life of any animal, all ranks of people being commanded to abstain from eating flesh. The temple which is now standing upon Solomon's mountain, was founded by this monarch's Vizier.

RAJAH JEWDISHTER commenced his reign with justice; but shortly after gave himself up to sensual gratifications, and following evil advice became such an insufferable tyrant, that the Kings of Hindostan

Hindostan and Tibbet, formed an alliance against the chiefs of Cashmeer encouraged thereby, threw

In the reign of Rajah Bunjir, whilst it was a fall of snow which totally destroyed the crops, occasioned a terrible famine.

RAJAH CHUNDER was blest with a Vizier, endowed with wisdom and fidelity; but the wicked envying his virtues, propagated unfavourable reports regarding him. On these occasions the people were generally staggered in their opinions, and make no use of their reason, forgetting every thing, which they have read in History, of the direful effects of envy. Thus Rajah Burjin gave ear to the stories fabricated against his Vizier, and dismissed him from his office. The faithful Vizier bore his disgrace with the utmost submission; but his enemies, not satisfied with what they had compassed against him, represented to the Rajah, that he was plotting to raise himself to the throne; and the deluded Prince ordered him to be crucified. A short time after the execution, the Vizier's Peer \* passed by the corps, and read it decreed in his forehead as follows: "That he should be dismissed from his office, be sent to prison, and then crucified; but that after all, he should be restored to life, and obtain the kingdom." Astonished at what he beheld, he took down the body from the cross, and carried it to a secret place. Here he was incessantly offering up prayers to heaven for

the restoration of his life, till one night the aerial spirits assembled together, and restored the body to life, by repeating incantations. He shortly after mounted the throne, but despising worldly pomp, soon abdicated it.

MEGDAHEN was renowned for his virtues; and conquered Hindoostan as far as the sea shore.

RAJAH HEREN died without issue, when the nobles of Cashmeer submitted themselves to the government of Bickermajeet, Rajah of Hindoostan.

RAJAH MATERKUNT was originally a Cashmeërian Brahmin, in a private station. Rajah Bickermajeet, charmed with his wisdom and virtue, gave him a sum of money to enable him to travel to his own country, with a letter addressed to the nobles there; and he was commanded to go without any companion. The Brahmin, with a heavy heart, repaired to Cashmeer, and delivered the Rajah's letter. In it was written, "I am indebted to the bearer of this for many services, and he has experienced a variety of cares and disappointments. On receipt of this letter, commit to his charge the government of Cashmeer; and, as you dread our royal displeasure, yield him obedience." The nobles of Cashmeer called a council to deliberate upon the occasion, when it was resolved to obey the mandate.

RAJAH PERWERSEIN was a private person in Hindoostan, till a religious person foretold that he would be a monarch. Upon which he went to Nuggerkote, and possessed himself of that place.

MATERKUNT abdicated the throne of Cashmeer in favour of Perwersein, and came to Benares, where he led a private life.

RAJAH PERWERSEIN was a good prince. He built Sirrynagar, the capital of Cashmeer, which is said to have then contained three millions six hundred thousand houses. He possessed unbounded liberality; as an instance of which, he sent to Materkunt eleven years revenue of Cashmeer, to be distributed by him amongst the needy.

RAJAH RUNADUT ruled with justice, and made considerable conquests. Near Cushtwar, on the river Chenab, he went into a cave, accompanied by many of his relations and courtiers, and they were never heard of more. Many wonderful stories are related of this adventure.

RAJAH BALADUT reigned over Hindostan, and extended his dominions to the sea-shore.

In the reign of Rajah Chundamanud, a Brahminy woman came to sue for justice against the unknown murderer of her husband. The Rajah demanded, whether she had reason to suspect any one of the deed. She replied, that her husband was a man of a very fair character, and that she had never known any one bear him ill-will, excepting one man, with whom he was continually disputing, upon points of philosophy. This person being brought before the Rajah, denied the charge; and the wife was not satisfied with the cause being determined by the ordeal trial, from the dread that he might escape

escape by the means of witchcraft. The Rajah was so much perplexed how to decide upon the case, that he could neither eat nor sleep. At length he saw, in a dream, a sage, who taught him an incantation, which he should utter over a heap of rice-flour, and then scatter the meal upon the ground, and direct the suspected person to walk over it. That if there appeared upon the meal the impression of the feet of two persons, then the accused was certainly the murderer. When the Rajah awoke, he did as the vision had commanded him; and the Brahmin was proved guilty. But since it is not lawful to take away the life of a Brahmin, even for murder, an image was made in iron, resembling a man without a head, with which he was branded on the forehead.

RAJAH LULUABUT was a glorious prince, and gave great attention to the prosperity of his kingdom; and, with the divine assistance, he conquered Iran, Turan, Fars, Hindostan, Khatai, and almost all the rest of the habitable world. He died in the northern mountains. It is said, that, at the curse of a holy man, he was transformed into stone. There are other marvellous stories of him too tedious for relation.

RAJAH AGEYANUND extended his dominions by conquest, and was so exceedingly bountiful, that he bestowed in charity, at Benaris, ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine horses, together with necessaries of every kind for the needy. One day the Rajah asked an old man, whether his own armies or those of



Rajah Lultahdut were most numerous? The old man replied, "In your army there are only 80,000 Sukpals\*, and in that of your grandfather were 125,000 of these carriages; from whence the complete strength of each may be calculated." Rajah Ajéyanund having carried his victorious arms to a great distance from his capital, Juj, his wife's brother, erected the standard of rebellion; and the Omrahs of Cashmeer, from the dread of what might otherwise befall their wives and children, espoused his cause. The Rajah, when informed of this, repaired immediately to Bengal, and, with the assistance of the troops of that country, repossessed himself of his throne, Juj being slain in battle.

RAJAH LULTANUND delighted in the company of mean people and idle jesters, whereby he gave great offence to the wise and experienced nobility. His Vizier continually gave him good advice; but finding at length that it availed nothing, went into retirement.

RAJAH SUNKERDERMA conquered Gujerat, Sind, and afterwards the Dekhan; but restored the latter to its former monarch. In the commencement of his reign he governed equitably; but in the end proved a tyrant.

In the reign of Jessgeerdeo, a Brahmin, who had lost a purse containing a hundred gold mohurs, was so overcome with grief at the misfortune, that he was going to kill himself. The thief hearing this, went to him and said, "If I find the purse, how much of the

\* Sukpal is a kind of Palkee.

“money will you be satisfied with?” He answered, “Whatever you please.” The thief brought him ten gold mohurs. The Brahmin enraged hereat, ran to demand justice from the Rajah, relating to him what had happened. The Rajah summoned the thief, and ordered him to return ninety mohurs, saying, that he was only entitled to ten mohurs, the reward for finding the purse.

SEENEHDEO had in his service one Shahmeer, a Mahomedan, who carried his genealogy up to Arjunpandu. During the reign of this prince, Zuljoo, the paymaster of the troops of the King of Kandahar, rebelled; and after plundering the whole of that kingdom, betook himself to the narrow passes in the mountains, from whence he made frequent hitroads upon the peasants, extorted money from them; and in order to ingratiate himself with the Rajah, sent him considerable presents. At length the Rajah marched to join Zuljoo, who came out of his retreat, and returned to Kandahar. Many of the Rajah's troops were buried in the snow in the mountains. Also during the reign of Seenehdeo, Runjump, son of the King of Tibbet, invaded Cashmeer, and committed great depredations. Upon the death of Seenehdeo, he established himself on the throne, and ruled with wisdom and justice. He appointed Shahmeer, above mentioned, his Vizier; and was by him converted to the Mahomedan faith.

RAJAH ADUNDEO dying, Shahmeer married his widow; and in A. H. 742, caused the Khotbah to be read, and the coin to be struck.

struck in his own name, assuming the title of Sultan Shumleddeen. He exacted from the husbandman only a fourth of the produce of the soil. Before he came to Cashmeer, it was revealed to him in a dream, that he should obtain the kingdom. A wife and upright prince.

SULTAN ALLAHEDDEEN, during his reign made it a law, that a widow convicted of want of chastity, should not enjoy her deceased husband's estate.

SULTAN SHAHABEDDEEN, a wife and upright prince, conquered Tibbet, Niggerkote, and other countries.

In the reign of Sultan Kotebeddeen, Meer Syed Aly Humadany came to Cashmeer, and was treated with great respect by the Sultan.

SULTAN SECUNDER was a rigid Mahomedany, putting to death those who refused to become converts to the faith, and he destroyed all the considerable idolatrous temples. Timur when he conquered Hindostan, sent him ten elephants. The Sultan wishing to have had an interview with Timur, and set out from Cashmeer for that purpose, but hearing on the way, that it had been reported to Timur, that he was bringing with him thirty thousand horses for his present, he made an excuse and went back again.

ALY SHAH abdicated the kingdom in favour of Zeinulabeddeen, and set out upon a pilgrimage to Mecca, but losing his resolution,

resolution, and following ill advice, returned to Cashmeer without visiting Mecca, and with the assistance of the King of Jummoo, again possessed himself of the kingdom. Zeinulabeddeen returned to Punjab, where he formed an alliance with Jesserut Gowhker. Hereupon Aly Shah collected together a large army, marched to Punjab, where a great battle was fought, in which Aly Shah was put to flight, and Zeinulabeddeen regained the kingdom of Cashmeer. Jesserut when he took leave of Zeinulabeddeen, and marched to Dehly, where being defeated in battle by Sultan Belolaj, he returned to Cashmeer, but with the Sultan's army, he conquered all Punjab, and the Sultan subdued Tibbet and Sindh. He was a very wise Prince, and never persecuted any one on account of religion. He was honored and respected by all ranks of his subjects, who unanimously bestowed upon him the title of *Waillee* (or *Saint*). He is also said to have possessed the power of transmuting his soul into any body he pleased; and he predicted that during the reign of one of the Princes of the Chhuck tribe, the kingdom should be transferred from the hands of the natives to the Monarchs of Hindostan; and this prediction after a long period was accomplished. Such was his beneficence and love of his subjects, that he abolished the poll tax which was used to be levied from the Hindoos, forbade oxen being slain, and entirely abolished all taxes, together with the custom of offerings and presents of every kind. He enlarged the Jereeb, in favour of the husbandmen: and supported his expences by the produce

produce of certain copper mines. He always presided in person in the courts of justice, and resolved difficult points. Robbers he put in chains, and employed them upon public works. His humanity made him prohibit hunting; and he himself never eat any flesh. He translated many books from the Arabic, Persian, Cashmeerian, and Shanferit languages. Under his reign musicians came to Cashmeer, from Iran and Turan; amongst whom were from Khorasan, Oudee, the scholar of the well-known Khajeh Abdulcader of Khorasan, and Mulla Jemmeal, who was imitable both in Music and Painting. Sultan Abuseyed Mirza sent to Zeinulabeddeen from Khorasan presents of Arabian horses, and Bokhty camels. Sultan Belole Loody, monarch of Dehly, and Sultan Mahmood, King of Gujerat, also formed alliances with him.

When Sultan Hussen came to the kingdom, he led an army into Punjab, fought several battles against Tatar Khan, and plundered, and laid waste the country.

When Futeh Shah sat upon the throne, Meer Shums, one of the disciples of Shah Cossim Anwar, came from Irak to Cashmeer, and taught the tenets of Noor-Buckhshy, the first introduction there of the doctrine of the *Sheis*.

At the time that Mohammed Shah regained the kingdom a third time, by the help of Secunder, the Emperor Baber undertook the conquest of Hindostan.

IN the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Abdal, it was represented to Baber, that Cashmeer would be an easy conquest. Baber sent thither Aly Beg, Mahommed Khan, and Mahmood Khan. They were at first victorious; but the insurrections of the natives would not allow them to establish themselves there; they therefore accepted of a contribution in money, and left the country. Nazek Shah hereupon obtained the kingdom.

WHEN Mahommed Shah was restored to his kingdom the fourth time, the Emperor Hemayûn was upon the throne. Mirza Kamran commanded at that time in Lahore; and those who were well acquainted with Cashmeer, assured him it would prove an easy conquest. He, guided by their advice, sent thither Mehrum Kowleh, who, with the assistance of some of the natives, subdued Cashmeer. This Kowleh exercising great tyranny, the people rose against him, and the Moghul chiefs were obliged to sue for quarter, and return to their own country.

IN A. H. 930, Sultan Syed Khan, King of Cashghur, sent his son Secunder Khan, and his Mirza Hyder, with an army of ten thousand men, who entered Cashmeer by the way of Tibet and Lar. They committed great depredations, but returned in a short time upon terms of compromise.

IN A. H. 948, Mirza Hyder was sent again into Cashmeer by the Emperor Hemayan, and by the help of some natives, conquered the whole of that country, and also a part of Great Tibet.

Khaire

Khajce Chuck came into Hindostan; and obtained assistance from Shéer Khan. He afterwards fought Mirza Hyder, but was defeated; and Mirza easily prevailed upon the Cashmeerians to read the Khotbah, and strike the coin in the name of the Emperor Hemayun; instead of that of Nazek Shah.

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SIR CHARLES PUCKELY

MEASURES in length 55 and in breadth 25 coss. On the east lies Cashmeer; on the north Kenore; on the south the territory of the Geliker Tribe; and on the west is Attock Benaris. Timoor left a small number of troops to keep possession of this quarter, and some of their descendants are there to this day.

Snow is continually falling in the mountains of this district, and sometimes in the plains. The winter is very severe, but the summer heat moderate. Like Hindostan, Puckely has periodical rains.

HERE are three rivers; viz. Killengung, Behut, and Sind. The language of the inhabitants has no affinity with those of Cashmeer, Zabulistan or Hindostan. Nakhud and barley are the most plentiful grain here. Apricots, Peaches, and Walnuts grow wild; no pains being taken here with fruit trees. Their game, Horses, Mules, Oxen, and Buffaloes are but indifferent.

FORMERLY the Rajah of this country was tributary to Cash-  
meer.

## S I R G A R S E W A D

It comprises three territories, viz. Bembher, Sewad, and Bijore. The length of Bembher is 16, and the breadth 12 cose. On the east lies Puckely; on the north Kenore and Cashghur; on the south Attock Benaris; and Sewad is the western extremity. There are two roads to it from Hindostan, one by the heights of Surkhaby, and the other by the Molondery hills. Neither of these roads are good; but the first is the most difficult to pass.

SEWAN measures in length 40, and in breadth from 5 to 15 cose. On the east lies Bembher; on the north Kenore and Cashghur; on the south Bickram; and on the west Bijore. In the mountains of this country are several passes. Near the pass of Dainghar, adjoining to Cashghur, is the city of Munglore, the residence of the governor of the province. There are two routes to it from Hindostan; one by the height of Malkund, and the other by the pass of Sheer Khan. The summer and winter are very temperate. The mountains are always covered with snow, but in the plains, it melts in three or four days after the fall. Here are spring and autumn\*;

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\* In Hindostan the trees are in perpetual verdure!



and periodical rains as in Hindostan. Both their spring and autumn harvests are very plentiful. Here are all the flowers of Tary and Hindostan; violets, narcissuses, and a variety of fruits grow wild. The apricots and pears are remarkably fine. The hawks are good. Here is an iron mine.

BIJORE is in length 25, and in breadth from 5 to 10 cofs. On the east lies Sewad, on the north Kenore and Cashghur; on the south Bickram; and on the west Guznoorgul. It has an old fortress of some strength where the Governor resides; and there are several passes on the side of Cabul. Emeer Syed Aly Hamadany is said to have died here, but that in compliance with his last testament, his body was conveyed to Khotlan.

THE air of this district resembles that of Sewad, excepting that the heat and cold are felt rather more severely here. It has only three roads, one leading to Hindostan, called Danishkote, and two that go to Cabul, one of which is named Summej, and the other Guznoorgul. Danishkote is the best road. Adjoining to Bijore, and confined by the mountains and the rivers of Cabul and Sindy, is a desert, measuring in length 30, and in breadth from 20 to 25 cofs.

THE whole of this Sircar consists of hills and wilds; and is inhabited by the tribe of Yousuf-Zy. In the time of Mirza Ulugh Beg the tribe of Sultan, who assert themselves to be the descendants of the daughter of Sultan Secunder Zulkernain, came from Cabul,

Cabul, and possessed themselves of this country. They say that Secander left treasure in Cabul under the care of some of his relations; and some of their descendants, who carry their genealogical table in their hands, now dwell in the mountainous parts.

During this immortal reign, many of the turbulent inhabitants of this country have been destroyed, others taken prisoners, and others have betaken themselves to the wilds.

#### SIRGAR DERUNEYUN; and ISSA KHYL

THIS is a territory situated to the south east of Cabul. The inhabitants are Afghans, mostly of the tribes of Sirany, Gurany and Zairy.

#### SIRGAR KANDAHAR

Is situated in the 3d climate. The length from Kelat Bunjarreh to Ghurgistan is 300 cose; and it measures in breadth, from Sind to Furreh, 260 cose. On the east lies Sind; on the north Ghour and Ghurgistan; on the south Sewet; and on the west Furreh of Cabul. On the north-west it is bounded by Gluzneen.

It snows but seldom near the city of Cabul, but in the mountains it falls almost incessantly.

*Of Coins*, 18 Dinars are a Tuman, each Tuman being equivalent to 800 Dams. The Tuman of Khorasan is 30, and the Tuman of Irak 40 rupees.

MOST kinds of grain are computed in Kherwars. The Kherwar is equal to 40 Kandahary, or 10 Hindostany maunds.

KANDAHAR is the capital of this Sircar, and is situated in long. 170-40, and lat. 33. It has two forts. The heat is very severe, and the cold temperate, except in the months of December and January, when water freezes. Snow does not fall here above once in three or four years. Here are flowers and fruits in abundance. The wheat of Kandahar is very white, and is sent to great distances as a rarity.

At the distance of 5 cofs from Kandahar, is a mountain, called Azderkoush, in which is a remarkable cave, known by the name of Ghar Gemshied (*Gemshied's cave*). You enter it, with lighted lamps, but from there being no circulation of air, the lights are extinguished before you can reach the bottom of the cave.

At the distance of 8 cofs from Kelat is a large mountain, in the centre of which is also a wonderful cave, called Ghar Shah (*the King's Cave*). In the middle of it are two natural pillars;

one of which unites with the roof of the cave, being 30 ells high, and from its top issues a stream of water, which flows into a bafon that is near it. The other pillar is only 11 ells in height, and from its base issues a rapid stream. The sources of these two streams are between Balkh and Cabul, and are called Hirmund and Birkutmund. Mollana Moiyeneddeen, in his history of Khorasan says, that a thousand streams issue from these springs. At the distance of 16 cofs from Kelat, at the foot of a large mountain, is a spot called Bumbul, where were formerly many aqueducts; now it is cultivated with melons. In this mountain are many springs. At the foot of the mountain is a furnace for smelting iron, an ancient work.

IN a long tract of country between Dawurd and Seistan, snow never falls. The river Hirmund runs through it; the whole is in high cultivation, and well defended by forts.

IN the vicinity of Kandahar are the ruins of a large city, the native place of the Ghaurian Sultans; of whose grandeur many monuments remain.

BETWEEN Hirmund and Kandahar is situated the well known city of Meymund, mentioned in old astronomical tables.

WHEAT and barley, in the dialect of Kandahar, is called Sefid-tery (*white vegetable*); and the lands cultivated therewith are measured by the jereeb, of 60 square guz of Cabul, equal to 54 guz of Kandahar.

Kandahar. In the calculations for the royal exchequer, out of every ten Kherwars of the produce of the soil, there is taken one fifth for the revenue and charges.

*Rates of Collection of Revenue from a Jereeb, according to the Degrees of excellence of the Soil.*

<i>Kinds of Land.</i>	<i>Medium Produce in Kherwars.</i>	<i>Revenue in Maunds.</i>
1	3	24
2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	20
3	2	16
4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12
5	1	8
6	30 Maunds.	6
7	8 Ditto.	$1\frac{1}{2}$

If the husbandman does not approve of measurement, then the produce is made into three heaps, two of which are for himself; and the other being divided into three parts, two are taken by the state, and one third goes for Jehat \*.

On grapes the revenue is collected either by measurement, or by agreeing to pay a certain sum. For measurement, some experienced persons estimate the produce of the vineyard, and the state exacts four Baberies from every Kherwar. In the reign of Hemayun the rate was two Baberies and four Tungehs. A Babery is one Mif-

\* Vide Vol. I. page 351.

kal; two and a half Baberies are equivalent to one Rupee. Besides these three kinds (barley, wheat, and grapes), which are called *Sefidtery*; there are taken upon the following articles, which are stiled *Subzting* (or greens);  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Baberies for every Jereeb, viz. rice, melons, cucumbers, onions, turnips, carrots, poppies, and lettuce. Formerly they were rated at five Baberies. Upon other vegetables they formerly exacted two Baberies per Jereeb, but now three are taken.

In the tract between Dawurd and Seistan, described above, if the crops are made into three heaps, the same as in Kandahar, then for *Sefidtery*; out of every measured Jereeb the state takes twenty Maunds. The Kherwar of this district consists of 100 Maunds, which are equivalent to ten Maunds of Hindostan. Upon grapes the duty is the same as at Kandahar; and the articles of *Subztery* pay two Baberies per Jereeb.

The same equitable practice also obtains in Dawurd upon *Sefidtery*.

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### S I R C A R C A B U L

Is situated in the 3d and 4th climates. The length from Attock Benaris, on the banks of the Sind, to Hindookouh, is 150 cose, and the breadth from Carabagh to Chaghanserai 100 cose. On the east

east lies Hindoostan; on the west, inclining to the north, are mountains, between which is situated Ghour; on the north is Inderab of Badakhshan, and Hindookouh; on the south, Firmel and Nughz. It is impossible to give in writing an adequate idea of the excellence of the air and water of this country. Although the winter is rather severe, yet it never does any injury. The parts in which snow falls, and those which are entirely free from it, are so near to each other, that you may pass from heat to cold in the course of a day, which is not to be experienced in any other inhabited country of the whole globe. The snow begins to fall in the mountains in September, but not in the plains till November. Baber, in his Commentaries, remarks, that snow never falls on the side of Hindoostan nearer than the hills of Badam Cheshmeh. This certainly might have been the case in his time; but now it comes even to the edge of the Niemlah hills, and indeed to the Khyber Heights.

THIS country abounds with delicious fruits; the melons, however, are an exception, being but indifferent; and the harvests are not very flourishing. The surrounding mountains and wilds defend Cabul from sudden invasions. Hindookouh lies in the centre between Cabul, Badakhshan, and Balkh. There are seven roads from Turan to Cabul. Those from the side of Bunjeer are, Hawak, Tool, and Bajaruck. Tool is the best road, but rather long, as  
its

its name implies \*. The straightest is that by the Bazaruck height. In the middle of the road is a large mountain, around which are seven hills called Huft Butch (the seven children). The fourth road, in coming from Inderab, divides into two branches, which unite at the foot of the hill. The fifth road is by the hill of Kipchack; and this is also somewhat easy to pass. The sixth is by the hill of Sheertoo; but in the summer, when the waters are out, as soon as you descend the mountain, you must go by the route of Barmian and Talakan. The seventh is by the way of Abderch. In winter travellers make use of this road, it being the only one passable in the depth of that season.

There is also a road by the way of Khorasan and Kandahar, which is without any winding, and free from hills. From Hindostan to Cabul, there are six roads: 1. Kurpeh, on which road, after passing two hills, you come to Jilalpoor. Baber has not taken any notice of this road; we must therefore conclude, that in his time it was not used. 2. Khybir, which was formerly a little difficult, but his Majesty has had it levelled in such a manner, that carriages now pass with ease. The people of Turan and Hindostan come and go by this road. 3. Bungish. In order to go this way, you pass the river Sind at Dunkhote Ferry. 4. Nughz. 5. Fermel, to which you pass over the Sind at Chowporah Ferry.

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\* Tool, in the Persian, signifies *leg*.



No less than eleven languages are in use in the Soobah of Cabul each nation speaking it's own; viz. Turkish, Mughooly, Persian, Hindy, Afghany, Pushtowey, Purrathee, Gubree, Burkee, Lumghanee, and Arabic.

THE natives are chiefly of the tribes of Hezareh and Afghan, and they possess all the pasturage. The tribe of Hezareh are the remains of the Chaghtai army, which Mangu Khan sent into these parts to the assistance of Holaku Khan, under the command of his son Nikodar Oghlan; and they inhabit the country from Ghuzneen to Kandahar and Mydan, to the borders of Balkh. They are upwards of 100,000 families, a third of whom are cavalry. They all breed horses, sheep, and goats. Their pride and self-conceit frequently occasion parties amongst them, which end in strife and bloodshed.

THE Afghans say that they are descended from the children of Israel. They assert that their grand progenitor, Afghan, had three sons: 1, Surreen, from whom the tribe of Surreenee are descended. 2, Ghurghust, the founder of the Ghurghusty tribe. 3, Tubben, the progenitor of the Tubnee tribe. From those three stocks have sprung various tribes, distinguished by the names of their founders. Amongst this number are Turreen, Purreetch, Myaneh, Gheen, Khurghheen, Shiranee, Owzmuir, Kassy, Jummond, Kheishky, Kuttany, Kheleel, Mahmoundzie, Daoudzie, Yousefzie, Gilyanee, Birkalany; all descended originally from Surreen.

Again

Again the Soorawhy, Jylum, Wurekzie, Afreedee, Juktanee, Khutkee, Keranee, Bawur, Munnoob, Kakerna, Ghurbanee, Muffwanee, Bunny, and Tarun, who all carry their pedigree up to Ghurghust. Together with the Ghilzie, Loody, Neyazee, Noohanie, Soory, Sorwany, and Kuckboor of the flock of Tubben.

THEY say, that Muth Aly Ghowry, whom the Afghans call Muttee, had criminal connection with one of the daughters of Tubben; and that when the days of her pregnancy were nearly accomplished he married her, and thereby preserved her character. Of this marriage were born three sons: 1. Ghilzee. 2. Loody. 3. Seewany.

SOME Afghans consider themselves to be of Egyptian extraction, asserting, that when the children of Israel returned from Jerusalem to Egypt, this tribe emigrated to Hindostan. The history of this event is of too great length for insertion here.

THERE are other unsettled tribes, viz. those of Khajah Khyzree, Kakshal, Mydany, Uzbek, Kolunjee, Beranjee, Teelboorjee, Nuckdurree, Bekfoodel, Seedeebaity, Tofukundaz, Arub, Gulaban, Tookbaity, &c. These are numerous, but do not equal the multitude of Afghans. At present many of these tribes acknowledge a dependence upon the Jageerdar.

## THE CITY OF CABUL.

It is situated in long. 104. 40. and lat. 34. 30. It is a very ancient and beautiful city. Pufheng is said to have been the founder. There are double walls of mud of considerable strength. On the south-east quarter is a small hill named Shah Cabul \*. One of their ancient kings must have built upon it, from which circumstance it obtained its name.

ARUCK is the city now standing upon the above-mentioned small hill. At the foot of it are rich plains, decorated with delightful gardens. The most famous of these is that called Sherara, in which are two pleasant rivulets. One of them, the rivulet of Kheteeben, comes from Lelunder, and, after passing through this garden, goes on to the city of Cabul. The other takes its rise in the village of Yaconb, and passes the city of Cabul before the Dehly gate. This last is called the rivulet of Pul. Mustèn, and its water is better than that of the other. In the neighbourhood of this place is a delightful spot called Gulgooneh. From the hill Shah Cabul issue three rivulets, which run towards the city. At the head of one of them is the Shrine of Khajah Hummoo. Another is said to have been visited by the prophet Khyzir; and the third springs up opposite to the tomb of Khajah Abdulsamud, who is also called Khajah Rosheny.

\* The King of Cabul.

FROM early antiquity Cabul and Kandahar have been accounted the gates of Hindostan, one affording entrance from Turan, and the other from Iran; and if both places are properly guarded, the extensive Empire of Hindostan is safe from the irruptions of foreigners.

IN Cabul, as well as in Samarcand and Bokhara, a pergunnah, which is composed of villages and hamlets, is called Tooman.

TOOMAN BEKRAM, commonly called Peishore, enjoys a delightful spring season. Here is a temple called Gorekehtry, a place of religious resort, particularly for Jowgies.

TOOMAN NEYKNEHAR. Formerly the governor of the province resided at Adeenehpoor; now Jilalabad is his place of residence. Snow falls here; but the winter is not severe. In this province grows the seedless pomegranate. This Tooman has nine rivulets, which secure success to the harvests. In Jilalabad is the garden called Suffa, a monument of the Emperor Baber. Near Adeenehpoor is a garden called Wuffa, another monument of the same monarch. On the south side of Jilalabad is a mountain of a wonderful appearance, it being perpetually covered with snow; and on this account it is called the *white mountain*. Whenever snow falls in Cabul, it does the same upon a hill in this quarter.

TOOMAN MUNDERAR abounds with monkies. Here the rivers Alyshung and Alunka unite their streams, and disembody themselves into the river Baran. The river of Chughanferai, after passing through the north-east quarter, enters Kuttore.

TOOMAN ALYSHUNG is furrounded with large mountains covered with snow, in which is the source of the river bearing the same name. The inhabitants are called Kafurs (infidels). Here is a tomb in which, according to some people, lies interred Lamek, the father of Noah. The natives of this country change the letter *Kaf* ڪ into *Ghain* گ calling this place, instead of Lunekan, Lumeghan.

TOOMAN BEKHRAD is also full of infidels. Instead of lamps, they burn green fir, which gives a very good light. Here is an animal called the *Flying Fox*, which flies up about an ell from the ground. Here are also mice that have a fine musky scent.

CHEKKEH, one of the dependencies of Tooman Lahooker, gives names to Mollani Yacoub Cherkhy. Sijawund is also one of the well known villages of this Tooman.

THE mountains of Tooman Budrow are invested with infidels, and wild Hezareh and Afghan tribes.

TOOMAN ULSAIY has snow on one side, whilst the other side is a warm climate. Here are plenty of game in the spring.

TOOMAN BUNGISH has 7000 cavalry, and 87,800 infantry, viz. Of the Mehmund tribe, 500 cavalry, and the like number of infantry. The Kheleel tribe, 500 cavalry, and 65,000 infantry. The Daoudziey, 9000 cavalry, and 97,000 infantry. Kakjany, 500 cavalry, and 4000 infantry. Sany, 100 cavalry, and 1400 infantry.

Iman Khyel, 50 cavalry, and 850 infantry. Uljee, 100 cavalry, and 2900 infantry. Khyzir Khyel, 20 cavalry, and 550 infantry. Sheerger, 20 cavalry, and 1400 infantry. Khurgoony, 10 cavalry, and 200 infantry. Khutky, 200 cavalry, and 4000 infantry. Abdulrahmany, 100 cavalry, and 2500 infantry. Afreedy, 500 cavalry, and 2500 infantry. Dirwuck, 500 cavalry, and 5500 infantry.

TOOMAN GURDERZ has a strong fort, and most of the houses are four stories high.

TOOMAN GHUZNEEN is in the second climate. It is also called Zabul, and was the capital of Sultan Mahmood, Sultan Shahabeddeen, and several other monarchs. Formerly this country was called Zabulistan, and Kandahar reckoned a part of it. Here are the tombs of Hakheem Sunnaiy, and many other holy men. The winter here is the same as in Samarcand and Tebriz. A river runs from north to south, and fertilizes all the cultivated lands; but the husbandman undergoes great labour, from being obliged to bring fresh mould from Cabul every year, the natural soil of the country being too poor for cultivation. In the time of Baber, here was a tomb which shook whenever blessings were implored for the prophet; but, upon investigating the cause, it was discovered to be a trick. If any filth is thrown into a certain spring near this place, there immediately ensues a dreadful tempest, with rain and snow.

TOOMAN DAMENKOUH is incomparable for abundance of flowers, and for the beauty of its spring and autumn.

TOOMAN GHAURBUND. It is an inconceivable variety of fragrant shrubs and flowers. There are thirty species of tulips, one of which has the fragrance of the rose, and is called the *rose-scented tulip*. Here are mines of silver, and lapis lazuli. Near the mountains is a sandy desert, called *Khajah regrevan*. In the summer season there are heard in this desert the noise of drums and kettle-drums.

IN Tooman, Zohac Bamyan, the castle of Zohac, a monument of great antiquity, is in good condition, whilst the fortress of Bamyan lies in ruins.

IN the midst of these mountains are twelve thousand recesses cut out of the rock, and ornamented with carving and plaister-work. These places are called Summij, and in ancient times were the winter retreat of the natives. Here are three astonishing idols, one representing a man eighty ells high, another of a woman fifty, and the third, which is the figure of a child, measuring fifteen ells in height. In one of these Summijes is a tomb, where is a coffin containing a corpse, concerning which the oldest man can give no account; but it is held in great veneration. The ancients certainly were possessed of some medical preparations, with which, if they anointed dead bodies, and afterwards buried them in a dry soil, they suffered

suffered no injury from time; and there can be no doubt but this corpse must have been preserved after that manner, although the ignorant suppose it something miraculous.

THE whole of Cabul, which has been described, contains twenty Toomans. The Emperor Baber, in his Commentaries, reckons the revenue and tumgha\*, at eight lacks of Shahrokhees, which are equivalent to three lacks and twenty thousand rupees of Akbershahy, or one crore twenty-eight lacks of dams. Now, through the blessing of his Majesty's immortal glory, although a variety of taxes have been remitted, the revenue is increased to six crore seventy-three lacks six thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dams. This increase has arisen from the improved state of the country; besides that, Perfhawer, Ashtughar, and some other places, have been since added: and it is, moreover, to be considered, that the officers of government were not at that time under such good management as they are at present.

IN A. H. 77, Abdulmullick, son of Merwan, removed Ommiah, the son of Abdullah, from the government of Khorasan, and conferred it upon Yousef the son of Hejaj. At the same time he appointed to the government of Seistan, Abdullah, the son of Abubeker. The latter levied an army, and marched against Runtahl, Rajah of Cabul. Runtahl, finding himself unable to cope with him, retreated to the heights; and Abdullah, ill advised, pursued him. The country people seized the opportunity

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\* Vide Vol. I. page 350.



of revenging themselves, blocked up all the passes with stones, and thereby cutting off his retreat, reduced his army to such distress for want of provisions, that he was obliged to purchase a peace at the price of seven lacks of dirhems, equivalent to three lacks of rupees of the present time. When Shureeh, the son of Hany, heard what had befallen Abdullah's army, he was greatly troubled, and notwithstanding his extreme old age, hasten'd to renew the war, and died fighting gallantly. As soon as the tidings of those disasters were brought to Hejaj, he reprimanded Abdullah, and deprived him of the command. In the year 80, Hejaj appointed Abdulrahman, the son of Mahommed Ashuf, governor of the province of Seistan and its dependencies, and gave him the conduct of the war against Runtchl. Abdulrahman, when he arrived on the borders of Cabul, prudently took care to post chosen troops in all the passes. He performed great feats of valour, and obtained considerable plunder; but from the nature of the country he could not maintain his conquest. When he returned to Seistan, Hejaj sent him a letter couched in the following terms: "Your services of this year amount to nothing; immediately on the receipt of this letter return to Cabul, and possess yourself of that country. Should you prove in the least disobedient, by extending your delay till next year, I shall dismiss you from your government, and in such case the whole army are hereby required to obey Ishac, the son of Mahommed, as their general." Upon the receipt of the letter, Abdulrahman entered into a confederacy

confederacy with his officers, concluded a treaty with the Rajah of Cabul, and marched to attack Hejaj. In the treaty with the Rajah of Cabul it was agreed, that if the Makommedans proved victorious, they would not in any shape molest the Rajah's dominions; but that if they suffered a defeat, he should afford them protection. Hejaj, enraged, marched out to meet them, and a battle was fought near Tustar, in which Abudrahman proving victorious, Hejaj returned to Basrah. In a second engagement he defeated Abdulrahman, who retreated to Bost, which was in the hands of one of his agents. But the base wretch, in order to ingratiate himself with Hejaj, seized Abdulrahman, and intended to have sent him to his enemy, when at that instant the Rajah of Cabul flew to his relief, and carried him to Cabul. This prince enabled him to prosecute the war against Hejaj, but he never gained any advantage in any battle that he fought. At last Rentebl, gained over by the seducing promises of Hejaj, sent prisoner to him Abdulrahman, who in a fit of despair, on the road, threw himself headlong from a precipice, and thus ended his life. In the year 107, under the Khalifat of Hesham, the son of Abd. mullick, his governor of Khorasan, Ameen, the son of Abdallah Casheery, conquered Ghour, Ghurgistan, and Neemroz of Cabul. From that time, under the Khalifs of the Houses of Omiah and Abbas, these provinces continued to be dependent upon Khorasan, till the government of the Sammanians, when Aleptig, leen, a slave belonging to that family rebelled, and possessed himself of Ghuzneen, and Cabul, where he ruled with absolute sway.

When

When he died, Sebucktegheen, the father of Sultan Mahmood, obtained the kingdom, and it continued in the possession of the Ghuzneen princes.

THIS kingdom at first belonged to the Ghaurian princes; next it was possessed by their slaves, one of whom was Ilduz. After the slaves, it was held by the Khovarezmians. Then the army of the great Khan Chungaze conquered it. From him it descended to Timur and his posterity.

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### OF THE CROUH OR COSE

THE measurement of roads for the ascertaining of distances, being an object of public utility, his Majesty has given great attention to it, and has caused the distances to be measured in Crouhs, each consisting of 100 Tenabs of 50 Alaiy Guz \* or 400 bamboos of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  guz each. By either of these methods, a Crouh contains 5000 guz.

WHENEVER his Majesty marches at the head of his armies, or performs a journey, the road is carefully measured with the abovementioned bamboos, by persons appointed for that purpose, whose accounts are checked by a Darogha and Muthriff.

SHEER KHAN fixed the Crouh at sixty Jereeb, each containing sixty Secundary guz, and this is the rule still observed in the Soobah of Dehly.

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\* Vide Vol. I. page 351.



SOME Hindoos reckon the Gole to consist of 1000 steps made by a woman, carrying a jar of water on her head, and a child in her arms.

PRaise be unto God, that, by the assistance of his divine grace, I have completed the Institutes, and the history of the Soobahs.

THE accounts of the Zemindari troops cost me a great deal of trouble collecting; and I found such difficulty in ascertaining dates, and in reconciling the contradictions in the several histories of the Princes of Hindoostan, that I had nearly resolved to relinquish the task altogether. But who can avoid the decrees of Fate?

WHATEVER appeared most consonant with my own knowledge, I admitted in preference to relations of which I was entirely ignorant. I trust that those who have been able to obtain better information, will not dwell upon my errors; but that, upon the whole, I may meet with approbation.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

TUKSEEM JUMMA;

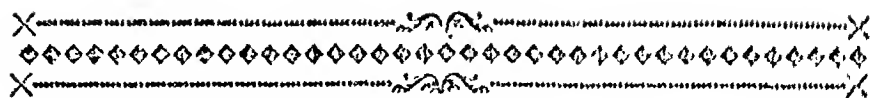
OR THE

ASSESSMENT of the LANDS

OF

HINDOSTAN.





TUKSEEM JUMMA  
OF THE  
SOOBAH OF BENGAL.  
SIRCAR OUDUMBER,  
COMMONLY CALLED  
TANDEH:



	Dams.		Dams.
Rupeepoor,	1,38,122	Gungjook,	15,89,332
Seroopfing,	13,68,877	Cattahgurh,	12,65,632
Sultanpoor Owjeal,	4,56,394	Kengerch,	8,94,027
Soliman Shahy,	1,98,742	Coffypoor,	3,50,760
Solimanabad,	1,97,960	Kuchla,	36,240
Solimanpoor,	1,87,097	Kafoordya,	1,440
Sumbela,	1,74,550	Mulyfir,	15,03,352
Sheer Shahy,	1,78,230	Mungelpoor,	2,26,770
Shumskkany,	3,21,952	Petty Talookdars,	1,45,637
Sheerpoor,	1,63,097	Nawanagur,	8,25,985
Firozepoor,	3,47,787½	Nesybpoor,	37,750
Koonwerpertab,	16,07,200		

## S I R C A R J E N N E T A B A D.

Containing 66 MAHLS, 15,73,196 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Jennetabad commonly		Mudnowty,	1,51,890
called Gour,	78,69,292	Moody haut,	6,980
Jawaragra, including		Nahet,	2,42,710
14 Pergunnahs, viz.	15,73,196	Huftgujpoor,	27,515
Ajore,	1,38,925	Jewardersfurg 16 Mahls	
Bazghogera,	1,92,508	viz.	20,09,944
Belyr,	1,27,300	Owjareekaneh,	7,800
Havelly Agra,	2,15,260	Bhetya,	8,26,430
Dehnpoor,	1,40,340	Bhelbary,	91,560
Derferruk,	1,12,208	Established Markets,	37,600
Scernoor,	70,000	Derferrug,	6,28,035
Shaballa,	98,000	Raggamatty,	1,200
Shalelfery,	8,000	Syer Duties on Exports	
Ghagteer,	50,200	and Imports,	1,70,800

	<i>Dam.</i>		<i>Dam.</i>
Skeerpoor and Kengal-		The Environs of Ser-	
poor 2 Mahls,	2,000	fabad 10 Mahls,	31,92,377
Shahbazpoor within the		Akbarpoor,	97,360
City,	400	Pardyar,	85,28
Ghiassipoor,	41,920	Khyzirpoor,	306,100
Kemelah,	1,63,077	Serfabad,	553,080
Gatkachappa,	12,000	Cutwally,	7,88,427
Moody Mahl,	13,000	Giramend,	30,34,380
Minch Mahl,	360	Gerhy,	2,00,000
Duties from the new		Mekrayin,	1,06,480
Market,	11,760	Hentenda and Manick-	
Jewardihykote 7 Mahls		poor, 2 Mahls,	6,30,770
viz.	8,69,000	The Environs of Mal-	
Berarypinjer,	6,98,600	dah, 11 Mahls, viz.	
Tagore,	37,720	Barbuckpoor,	
Dihykote,	3,16,240	Yusef Bazar,	
Dehlgong,	1,30,720	Havelly Maldeh,	
Shahzadehpoor,	84,360	Dheerpoor,	
Malygong,	1,41,460	Sujapoar,	
Moodypoor,	61,580	Sernadhelpoor,	
The Environs of Ra-		Sengeodya,	
nowty 7 Mahls,	7,49,795	Saleesfery,	
Badhtchly,	2,07,500	Shahhindoovy,	
Ramowty,	1,94,767	Tettahpoor,	
Sebelgehrya,	1,03,000	Moezekhunpoor,	
Sengkekerah,	93,320		
Sultanpoor,	29,210		
Singdewar,	14,447		
Mishynagur,	1,07,550		

*In this Sircar there is a brick Fort. It furnishes 500 Cavalry, and 17,000 Infantry.*

## SIRCAR FUTTAHABAD.

Containing 31 MAHLS, 79,69,567 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Jyfir Acharej,	34,304	Serowya,	53,882
Phoolbail,	3,84,452	Sudhewah,	37,167
Belon,	1,24,872	Sewamil, commonly	
Bhagelpore,	6,115	called Jilalpoor,	18,57,230
Badhadya,	1,442	Shahbazpoor,	7,32,172
Taylhatty,	3,77,290	Kherregpoor,	1,18,135
Chernluckhy,	35,645	Kuffodya,	1,02,405
Churha-ey,	30,200	Kowfa,	68,350
Havelly Futtahabad		Mukewrgunge,	3,157
including the City,	9,02,662	Mufnedgoor,	55,312
Haffil Nimuck (Salt		Miranpoor,	22,172
Duties)	2,77,758	Petty Talookdars,	1,23,365
Hazerutpoor,	11,640	Nukutleyfir,	49,422
Markét Duties,	11,467	Nyametpoor,	20,960
Ruffoolpoor,	1,03,767	Hezarhatty,	21,597
Soondeep,	11,82,450	Yusefpoor,	2,58,125
Sirhargorl,	7,88,430	<i>This Sircar furnishes 900 Cavalry, and 50,700 Infantry.</i>	
Sirryfany,	1,73,227		

## SIRCAR MAHMOODABAD.

Containing 88 MAHLS, 1,16,10,256 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Adenya,	76,113	Bazoorast,	6,52,507
Anootumpoor,	43,365	Bazoochup,	2,71,240
Owjcalpoor,	37,307	Berary,	604,122
Indercolly,	11,250	Byfy,	25,247
Aindeh,	192	Bereenjulah,	1,02,202



## SIRCAR FUTTAHABAD.

Containing 31 MAHLS, 79,69,567 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Jyfir Acharej,	34,304	Serowya,	53,882
Phoolbail,	3,84,452	Sudhewah,	37,167
Belon,	1,24,872	Sewamil, commonly	
Bhagelpore,	6,115	called Jilalpoor,	18,57,230
Badhadya,	1,442	Shahbazpoor,	7,32,172
Taylhatty,	3,77,290	Kherregpoor,	1,18,135
Chernluckhy,	35,645	Kuffodya,	1,02,405
Churha-ey,	30,200	Kowfa,	68,350
Haveilly Futtahabad		Mukewrgunge,	3,157
including the City,	9,02,662	Mufnedgoor,	55,312
Haffil Nimuck (Salt		Miranpoor,	22,172
Duties)	2,77,758	Petty Talookdars,	1,23,365
Hazerutpoor,	11,640	Nukutleysir,	49,422
Market Duties,	11,467	Nyametpoor,	20,960
Ruffoolpoor,	1,03,767	Hezarhatty,	21,597
Soondeep,	11,82,450	Yusefpoor,	2,58,125
Sirhargorl,	7,88,430	<i>This Sircar furnishes 900 Ca-</i>	
Sirryfany,	1,73,227	<i>valry, and 50,700 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR MAHMOODABAD.

Containing 88 MAHLS, 1,16,10,256 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Adenya,	76,113	Bazooraft,	6,52,507
Anootumpoor,	43,365	Bazoochup,	2,71,240
Owjealpoor,	37,307	Berary,	604,122
Inderecolly,	11,250	Byfy,	25,247
Aindeh,	192	Bereenjulah,	1,02,202

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Beetburya,	96,317	Dewra,	107
Batnaun,	85,447	Dehkut Jilalpoor,	12,300
Bánka,	41,317	Dooahynya,	1,052
Balewary,	29,395	Dhumerhaut,	42,505
Tebdewall,	26,155	Sudkychalkota,	8,205
Paty Kamara,	22,710	Serootya,	6,530
Bahben Kerla,	14,625	Sirfirrya,	72,947
Prawnpoor,	12,577	Sunkerdeyh,	10,212
Bernapoor,	6,717	Selimpoor,	33,637
Putkabary,	3,567	Gocma, commonly called	
Pepubarya,	2,045	Sultara Owjeal,	7,89,220
Bagotya,	217	Serooppoor,	7,482
Buleguffy,	1,23,387	Salyberrya,	6,760
Turakeyna,	6,75,790	Satore,	2,90,727
Tceyaghatti,	92	Shahowjeal,	3,44,687
Taraowjeal,	3,91,365	Sheerpoorberry,	9,402
Chadya,	9,325	Sheerpoorutafhaly,	2,797
Jeyaruky,	11,505	Azmetpoor,	14,422
Jugnautpoor,	762	Gheznypoor,	12,367
Jeedyburrya,	447	Perketpoor,	3,01,790
Jeedy,	44,700	Futtahpoor. Nofyka,	1,02,525
Chytun Bazoo,	9,52,950	Kotebpoor,	23,352
Huffain Owjeal,	3,45,135	Cazypoor,	2,352
Havelly,	91,575	Kundalya,	20,417
Khalisspoor,	56,805	Khelpharty,	19,940
Kheezerkhany,	1,092	Kundynewy,	8,487
Korempoor,	265	Koolberya,	6,517
Dekary,	51,750	Gowda,	6,535
Doorlubpoor,	13,775	Kulyanpoor,	26,232
Dhooly,	13,665	Kuly Muhl,	26,717

	Dams.		Dams.
Lanyan,	3,13,286	Neekerehal Kootya,	61,935
Loongohal,	15,425	Neeker Banka,	33,182
Mehman Shahy,	5,75,727	Nashypoor called also	
Mukhya,	5,14,505	Owjain,	91,080
Mahmoodshahy,	2,26,552	Humtunpoor,	4,77,360
Meerpoor,	2,307	Hulda,	1,22,566
Mehefirpoor,	42,652	Hawallghatty,	66,217
Mudhooduma,	695	Hettapawn,	3,665
Maarooddeeyeh,	2,302	Hesofypoor,	17,425
Nuldy,	8,04,440	<i>This Sircar furnishes 200</i>	
Neffaret Shahy,	2,89,450	<i>Cavalry 10,100 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR KHALIFETABAD,

Containing 35 MAHLS, 54,02,140 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Bahl with its Kus-		Talook Nermoder	
fbahs,	4,75,102	Bhattacharej,	13,860
Bhalga,	2,03,515	Talook Seryput Kubraj,	8,675
Polah,	1,30,215	Jeffore, commonly cal-	
Poonga,	1,04,205	led Ruffoolpoor,	17,23,650
Baghmara,	81,807	Cherowla,	99,553
Phanda,	25,300	Chebrah,	20,920
Bhadeys,	11,225	Havelly Khalifetabad,	31,442
Bhalyanah,	9,527	Khalifipoor,	32,770
Phoolnagur,	6,660	Danya,	5,22,885
Talook Coffinaut,	2,97,720	Ranekdya,	1,29,910
Talla,	1,74,376	Sahesipoor,	2,60,340
Talook Seryfing,	26,427	Solimanabad,	1,68,504
Talook Mahays Mundel,	23,727	Sahesf,	91,500

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Sohbnaut,	51,662	Mullikpoor,	61,327
Salcefery,	11,484	Mudchrya,	45,007
Amudpoor,	97,110	Mangoreghaut,	18,842
Ghograll,	1,05,520	Mchryfa,	11,170
Kunkeesh Talook		<i>This Sircar furnishes 100 Cavalry, and 15,150 Infantry.</i>	
Permanund,	1,66,327		
Moondchatch,	1,26,360		

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S I R C A R B O K L A,

Containing 4 MAHLS, 71,30,645 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Ismailpoor commonly called Bokla,	43,47,960	Adelpoor,	15,53,440
Sirryrampoor	2,52,000	<i>This Sircar furnishes 320 Cavalry, and 15,000 Infantry.</i>	
Shahzadehpoor,	9,77,245		

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S I R C A R P O O R E N E A H,

Containing 9 MAHLS, 64,08,793 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Affownja,	7,34,225	Syer Hafil Feelan (Duties on Elephants,)	85,000
Jyrampoor,	4,67,385	Kuttyary,	5,90,100
Havelly Pooreneah,	26,86,995	Gudwan,	2,80,592
Dulmallpoor,	6,71,530	<i>This Sircar furnishes 100 Cavalry, and 5000 Infantry.</i>	
Sultanpoor,	5,02,206		
Sirrypoor,	3,90,200		



## SIRCAR TAJEPOOR,

Containing 29 MAHLS, 64,83,857 DAMS..

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Pungut,	33,07,385	Delawerpoor,	9,44,055
Budekher,	2,38,855	Deyhut,	1,24,196
Phooly,	60,860	Saysehra,	3,72,760
Bundole,	1,90,830	Sajapoor,	2,44,507
Bowbyra,	23,192	Shahipoor,	1,26,235
Bhownfyra,	1,18,295	Gowrapoor,	4,06,000
Bergong,	93,30	Kuffargong,	2,58,742
Baffygong,	1,04,492	Gopaulnagar,	2,33,160
Bungong,	1,11,990	Gogehra,	1,47,392
Bahadrepoor,	96,012	Mhafoon,	1,94,475
Bahanagar,	91,303	Neelnagar,	2,67,612
Budulya,	71,564	Neeloon,	1,47,510
Talldewar,	2,18,540	Yusefpoor,	1,46,240
Chupertall,	2,43,255	Zekaut,	78,487
Havelly Tajepoor with the City,	8,54,286	<i>This Sircar furnishes 100 Cavalry and 5,000 Infantry..</i>	

## SIRCAR GHORAHGHAT,

Containing 84 MAHLS, 83,83,072½ DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Adhweh,	91,292	Embethura,	25,326
Amdeher,	75,010	Ahmedabad,	18,517
Undelgong,	1,54,337	Ambylagatchy,	9,200
Anwerban,	31,022	Anvermullick,	8,020
Allgong,	1,71,695	Allhaut,	7,508



	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Kowahgatchy,	25,600	Mullyer,	24,800
Katybary,	24,847	Nundehra,	61,050
Gowrah (a Custom House, 18,000		Nopara,	19,202
Gowgran,	13,120	Nihychjown Batore,	49,010
Kabul,	11,690	Vakerehhazer,	30,346
Gurhya,	10,980	Wutchy,	16,830
Gocunpara,	9,850	Wahreeb,	4,230
Mukushpoor,	1,24,005	<i>This Sircar furnishes 900 Cavalry; 50 Elephants, and 32,600 Infantry.</i>	
Mohubetpoor,	46,512		
Musjid Hufflein Shahy,	28,945		
Musjid Underkhany,	3,447		

## SIRCAR PINJERAH,

Containing 21 MAHLS, 58,03,275 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Apole,	10,58,725	Digha,	1,49,637
Ambary,	36,525	Dewra,	1,07,727
Ungotcha,	1,01,822	Sidherbary,	2,76,045
Barengpoor,	6,35,390	Suckta,	2,51,410
Bijanagur,	7,19,107	Sultanpoor,	2,03,292
Baizeedpoor,	2,55,445	Sasbeer,	1,65,180
Behernagur,	1,19,720	Solimanabad,	42,532
Barygheer,	84,277	Khetta,	7,77,255
Badookher,	55,205	Keedabary,	2,13,383
Takassly,	3,74,490	<i>This Sircar furnishes 50 Cavalry, and 7,000 Infantry.</i>	
Haloon,	82,142		
Havelly Pinjerah,	93,967		

SIRCAR BARBUCKABAD,

Containing 38 MAHLS, 1,74,51,532 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Omrole,	5,60,382	Tahyrpoor,	5,05,825
The City of Barbuck-		Cazyhutty,	6,20,477
abad,	3,15,340	Kerdeha,	13,90,572
Baffdole,	1,90,885	Goozerhaut,	12,96,240
Polahar,	1,36,712	Khafs,	8,81,080
Bufftole,	6,52,367	Chuckdul, a well-	
Burburra,	64,335	known Grain Mar-	
Bungong,	3,19,000	ket,	6,94,655
Baltapoor,	1,79,840	Gobendpoor,	4,10,535
Jayrya Bazoo,	7,55,522	Kallygygohetya	3,41,057
Chowrah,	1,59,832	Kheral,	2,10,132
Jaffrud Chowgong		Godanagur,	1,29,550
2 Mahls,	4,77,640	Kallygy,	1,96,932
Chandloy,	2,89,640	Lushkerpoor,	2,55,090
Haynafoo,	85,787	Maltchypoor,	9,25,680
Havelly Secksheher,	16,29,175	Muffdha,	6,89,712
Dhermen,	3,50,895	Munsemaly,	5,94,792
Daoudpoor,	80,910	Mahmoodpoor,	1,24,532
Sunkardel commonly		Vizierpoor,	1,69,190
called Nizampoor,	3,89,985		
Shikarpoor,	3,27,342		
Sheerpoor and Beh-			
rampoor, 2 Mahls,	3,91,625		

*This Sircar furnishes 50 Cavalry, and 7,000 Infantry.*

## SIRCAR. BAZOOHA,

Containing 32 MAHLS, 3,95,16,871 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Allap Shahy,	7,60,667	Silbers,	14,84,320
Burbazoo Nuffeet-	41,78,140	Syer Jelkur,	2,61,280
Shahy, and		Shahowjeal Bazoo,	4,05,120
Mehrowneh,		Zufferowjeal Bazoo,	6,50,047
Kharana,		Kuttermul Bazoo,	28,04,390
Heranah, and		Kutta Bazoo,	1,23,720
Serrally, 5 Mahls,		Mehmaun Shahy com-	
Behforya Bazoo,	28,20,740	monly called Seer-	
Behwal Bazoo,	19,35,160	poor Moorcheh,	22,07,715
Pertaub Bazoo,	18,81,265	Senghudemen,	18,67,715
Pokereah Bazoo,	17,15,170	Meer Huffain,	
Huffain Shahy,	18,27,540	Nusseret Shahy,	
Duskehona,	16,45,610	Sing Nesseret Owjeal,	
Dukha Bazoo,	19,02,022	Mobarek Owjeal,	4,68,780
Selim Partaub Bazoo,	46,25,475	Hurryall Bazoo,	3,44,140
Sultan Partaub Bazoo,		Yusef Shahy,	16,70,900
Chaund Partaub Baz.		<i>This Sircar furnishes 1,700 Ca-</i>	
Soonaghutty Bazoo,	19,10,440	<i>valry, 10 Elephants, and</i>	
Sona Bazoo,	17,05,290	<i>45,300 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR SUNARGONG,

Containing 52 MAHLS, 1,03,31,333 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Ovter Shapoor,	3,88,442	Bikrampoor,	33,35,052
Allchap,	53,090	Bhelwajewar,	13,31,480
Ovter Ofmanpoor,	24,880	Buldakhal,	6,94,090



## SIRCAR. BAZOOHA,

Containing 32 MAHLS, 3,95,16,871 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Allap Shahy,	7,60,667	Silbers,	14,84,320
Burbazoo Nuffcet- shahy, and	41,78,140	Syer Jelkur,	2,61,280
Mehrownch,		Shahowjeal Bazoo,	4,05,120
Kharana,		Zufferowjeal Bazoo,	6,50,047
Heranah, and		Kuttermul Bazoo,	28,04,390
Serrally, 5 Mahls,		Kutta Bazoo,	1,23,720
Behsorya Bazoo,	23,20,740	Mehmaun Shahy com- monly called Seer-	
Behwal Bazoo,	19,35,160	poor Moorcheh,	22,07,715
Pertaub Bazoo,	18,81,265	Senghudemen,	18,67,715
Pokereah Bazoo,	17,15,170	Meer Huffain,	
Huffain Shahy,	18,27,540	Nusseret Shahy,	
Duskehona,	16,45,610	Sing Nefferet Owjeal,	
Dukha Bazoo,	19,02,022	Mobarek Owjeal,	4,68,780
Selim Partaub Bazoo,	46,25,475	Hurryall Bazoo,	3,44,140
Sultan Partaub Bazoo,		Yusef Shahy,	16,70,900
Chaund Partaub Baz.		<i>This Sircar furnishes 1,700 Ca-</i>	
Soonaghutty Bazoo,	19,10,440	<i>valry, 10 Elephants, and</i>	
Sona Bazoo,	17,05,290	<i>45,300 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR SUNARGONG,

Containing 52 MAHLS, 1,03,31,333 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Ovter Shapoor,	3,88,442	Bikrampoor,	33,35,052
Allchap,	53,090	Bhelwajewar,	13,31,480
Ovter Ofmanpoor,	24,880	Buldakhal,	6,94,090





## SIRCAR SILHET,

Containing 3 MAHLS, 66,81,625 DARS.

	<i>Dars.</i>		<i>Dars.</i>
Pertaubghur,	3,72,072	Lawal,	2,46,000
Byan Khung,	10,72,080	Hernagar,	10,02,852
Bahawalshir,	20,94,080	<i>This Sircar furnishes 1100 Ca-</i>	
Chyntar,	2,72,000	<i>valry, 100 Elephants, and</i>	
Hevelly Silhet,	10,29,717	<i>42,000 Infantry.</i>	
Sirkundel,	3,92,472		

## SIRCAR CHATGONG,

Containing 7 MAHLS, 1,14,24,310 DARS.

	<i>Dars.</i>		<i>Dars.</i>
Chatgong,	66,49,400	ties from the Salt	
Malgong,	5,06,000	Works,	7,57,500
Dewgong,	7,75,500	Shwa,	6,79,840
Solimanpoor commonly		Nowapara,	7,03,600
called Sheikhpoor,	15,72,400	<i>This Sircar furnishes 100 Ca-</i>	
Syeraz Nimuckfar Du-		<i>valry, and 1,500 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR SHEREEFABAD,

Containing 26 MAHLS, 2,24,88,750 DARS.

	<i>Dars.</i>		<i>Dars.</i>
Burdwan,	18,76,142	Bhergodah and Akbar	
Behrore,	17,36,795	Shahy, commonly cal-	
Bareck Seel,	15,40,695	led Sandel, 2 Mahls,	12,76,195

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Bagha,	5,09,840	Kurgong,	3,48,260
Bhatfecla,	3,07,340	Keertpoor,	2,25,775
Bazar Ibraheempoor,	15,740	Khund,	1,96,380
Jungy,	9,37,705	Khunga,	1,84,360
Kotemakund,	2,311	Kodela,	63,125
Dahnyan,	15,08,850	Mhalend,	17,31,890
Soliman Shahy,	7,21,635	Menowher Shahy,	17,09,920
Soneya,	92,370	Mozuffer Shahy,	15,52,175
Havelly Sheerpoor		Neslung,	7,82,517
Attacy,	8,16,068	Nubran,	2,03,560
Azmet Shahy,	16,60,045	<i>This Sircar furnishes 200 Cavalry, and 5,000 Infantry.</i>	
Futtah Sing,	20,96,463		
Hussain Owjeal,	3,93,345		

## SIRCAR SOLIMANABAD,

Containing 31 MAHLS, 1,76,29,964 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Inderayin,	5,92,120	Jaypoor,	44,250
Isinailpoor,	1,84,540	Hussainpoor,	3,52,090
Unnellya,	1,24,577	Dharfah,	35,250
Owla,	89,277	Rayfak,	68,257
Buffundhurry,	22,66,280	Havelly Solimanabad,	20,51,090
Bhowft,	19,68,990	Saatfanga,	7,57,111
Punduwah,	18,23,292	Sahussipoor,	3,14,842
Bajemore,	6,01,495	Sunghowly,	72,747
Baly Chunga,	4,17,185	Sultanpoor,	44,572
Chootypoor,	5,54,950	Omarpoor,	2,23,320
Joomha,	4,05,901	Alumpoor,	28,280

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Kabuzpoor,	7,47,200	Nayera,	8,72,945
Gobinda,	3,57,942	Nessung,	5,00,765
Petty Talookdars,	2,32,067	Necpa,	77,017
Mahommedpoor,	48,515	<i>This Sircar furnishes 100 Cavalry, and 5000 Infantry.</i>	
Moolkher,	7,92,107		
Muckeen,	9,10,990		

## SIRCAR SATGONG;

Containing 53 MAHLS, 1,67,24,720 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Benwa, Cutwally and		Pehlga,	38,245
Ferafetghur 3 Mahls,	15,41,770	Bermudhutti,	25,027
Owkera,	7,26,360	Toorterya,	36,604
Anwerpoor,	2,46,950	Havelly Shehr,	5,02,330
Erfaad Towaly and Sat-		Huffainpoor,	3,24,322
gong 2 Mahls,	2,34,890	Hajecpoor and Barbuk-	
Akburpoor,	1,15,502	poor, 2 Mahls,	1,42,590
Bowdhen	9,56,457	Dhalyapoor,	78,815
Bewan and Selimpoor,		Rannyhaut,	13,58,815
2 Mahls,	9,52,505	Sadghatty,	13,58,510
Poorah,	6,52,470	Sakota,	2,04,072
Birmaheerah and Ma-		Sirunrajepoor,	1,25,792
nickhutti,	3,83,803	Duties collected from	
Boelgong;	2,30,602	the Bunder and o-	
Balinda,	1,25,250	ther Markets,	12,00,000
Bagwan and Bunga-		Saghaut and Kat-	
bary, 2 Mahls,	1,00,000	fal, 2 Mahls,	45,757
Baleya,	94,725	Futtahpoor,	80,702

# S O O B A H of B E N G A L.

	Dams.		Dams.
Calcutta, Mckooma and		Moondagatcha,	
Barbuckpoor, 3 Mahls,	9,36,215	Mahyhatty,	98,565
Kharrer,	3,65,275	Nuddya and Saten-	49,935
Khundalya,,	2,42,160	poor, 2 Mahls,	15,08,820
Gillarawa,	1,97,522	Sellky,	90,042
Mukowra,	8,01,302	Hattykundeh,	55,702
Mectary,	3,07,845	Hayagurh,	7,81,360
Midnymull,	1,86,242	<i>This Sircar furnishes 50 Caval-</i>	
Mozufferpoor,	1,08,332	<i>ry, and 6000 Infantry.</i>	

## S I R C A R M A D A R U N,

Containing 16 MAHLS, 94,03,400 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Unhutty,	1,22,655	Sheergurh, commonly	
Balgurly,	9,37,077	called Sukerbhoom,	9,15,237
Deerbhoom,	5,41,245	Shahpoor,	6,34,460
Bhamalbhoom,	4,95,220	Keytt,	4,64,447
Chitwa,	8,06,542	Mundelghaut,	9,06,775
Chunpanuggur,	4,12,250	Nagore,	4,25,602
Havelly Madarun,	17,27,077	Meena Bag,	2,79,322
Rayabhoom,	6,15,805	Huffandy,	2,62,207
Summerfanduff,	2,74,461	<i>This Sircar furnishes</i>	

## SIRCAR JELASIR,

Belonging to ORISAH,

Containing 28 MAULS, 5,00,52,737 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Bansud, commonly called Huftheor, (here are five strong Forts,)	42,11,430	Rayn on the Borders of Orisah, here are three Forts,	21,82,860
Belly,	10,11,430	Roypoor is a large town, & has a very	
Paly Shahy,	9,63,430	strong Fort,	9,86,970
Balkhohy,	7,56,220	Sumbuk, has a very	
Perbudah, has 3 Forts,	6,40,000	strong Fort in	
Bhoguroy, has a ve- ry strong Fort,	4,97,140	the wilds,	12,57,140
Bugdy has also a good Fort,	3,94,280	Sayary,	1,08,570
Bazar,	1,25,720	Coffyjurah,	8,93,160
Bahbehnboom,	1,14,208	Kurrugfore, has a very strong Fort in the	
The town of Jelafir, here is a brick Fort,	1,20,07,110	Hills,	5,28,570
Tumlook, has a stone Fort,	25,71,430	Keydarkend, has 3 forts,	4,68,570
Terkole, here is a Fort in the Wilds,	7,20,570	Kerry,	2,85,720
Tarah, commonly cal- led Dawerfoor- boom,	13,42,860	Kuknapoor,	85,720
Khumna (here are five Forts,)	50,62,360	Kerowly,	68,570
		Maljeekta,	93,18,310
		Midnapoor, is a large City where there are two Forts, one old and the other new,	2,12,930
		Mahakaunghaut com-	

	Dams.		Dams.
monly called Kotéb- poor, has a very strong stone Fort,	2,40,000	is a very strong Fort upon a Hill,	21,82,860
Narainpoor, commonly called Khundhar, here		<i>This Sircar furnishes 3,470 Ca- valry, 2 Elephants, and 43,810 Infantry.</i>	

S I R C A R B U D E R U C K,

Belonging to O R I S A H,

Containing 7 MAHLS, 1,86,87,770 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Berwa, has two strong Forts,	32,40,000	Gyman (here is a stone Fort of great Strength,)	15,15,840
Jowkutchery,	57,140	Gurfoo,	7,31,430
Havelly Buderuck (here is a Fort called Dahm- nagur,)	95,42,760	Petty Talookdars (three Forts,)	35,720
Sehenfoo, here are two strong Forts,	35,04,280	<i>This Sircar furnishes 750 Ca- valry, and 3,700 Infantry.</i>	

S I R C A R C U T T E K,

Belonging to O R I S A H,

	Dams.		Dams.
Petchimdigh,	66,62,490	Decandigh (here are 4	
Bahar,	51,29,620	Forts)	2,20,65,770
Buffaiy Dewarpoor,	27,46,650	Seceran,	29,78,030
Berrung (here are		Sheergurli,	14,03,580
nine Forts amongst		Kotedeys has 3 Forts,	47,08,980
the hills and wilds)	21,33,940	The City of Cuttek	
Bhijnegur has a strong		Benaris (has a stone	
Fort,	8,60,390	fort of great	
Bunhoo,	7,66,206	strength)	26,05,600
Perfotim,	6,91,530	Kchterra has a strong	
Jowiskite, here are four		Fort,	11,20,230
strong Forts,	23,98,970	Manikdeytun is a large	
Hubbeshi commonly cal-		Bunder where Salt.	
led Hajypoor, has a		Duties are collected,	6,00,000
Fort,	20,73,780	This Sircar furnishes 1920 Ca-	
		valry, & 1,08,160 Infantry.	

## SIRCAR KULLENGDUNDAUT.

Belonging to ORISAH,

Containing 27 MAHLS, 55,60,000 DAMS.

*This Sircar furnishes 500 Cavalry, and 3000 Infantry.*

## SIRCAR RAJE MAHINDRAH,

Belonging to ORISAH,

Containing 16 MAHLS, 50,00,000 DAMS.

*This Sircar furnishes 1000 Cavalry, and 5000 Infantry.*

# T U K S E E M J U M M A

OF THE

## S O O B A H O F B A H A R.

### S I R C A R B A H A R.

Containing 46 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 9,52,598 BEEGAHS,

REVENUE, 8,31,96,390 DAMS,

SEYURGHAL, 22,70,147 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Arwel,	42,60,780	Pahra,	9,41,160
Owkehry gahkery,	37,47,504	Bheempoore,	8,24,584
Eykel,	30,35,260	Punderuck,	7,27,640
Amreetu,	18,21,333	Telladeh,	29,20,363
Imbelee,	8,47,908	Jedder,	9,79,363
Unjha,	67,00,000	Chiergong,	9,04,440
Untery,	1,47,980	Jacychempa,	6,20,000
Bahar and its Depen-		Dawer,	2,62,500
dencies (has a Fort		Dhiker,	2,15,680
of brick and Stone,	55,34,151	Rowh,	2,50,100
Behlawer,	36,51,640	Rampoore,	3,63,820
Beefook,	27,06,539	Rajgurh,	2,88,228
Peletch,	22,70,438	Sunnote,	28,24,180
Eelya,	20,56,502	Semacy,	25,37,080
Patnah, has two Forts		Schreh,	20,79,000
one of Brick and the		Sandeh,	18,89,957
other of Mud,	19,22,430	Seyur,	12,50,591
Phoolwary,	15,85,420	Ghiasspoore,	56,57,290



## TUKSEEM JUMMA of the

	Dams.		Dams.
Gundhore,	14,52,500	Moodeh,	46,31,080
Katybehra,	7,37,447	Maldah,	21,51,575
Kaber,	5,60,375	Menerwa,	5,85,500
Kouh,	3,74,880	Mekeir,	17,76,540
Ghautlysehar,	3,60,820	Nerhut,	23,80,309
Kurrenpoor,	3,63,820	<i>This Sircar furnishes 2,115</i>	
Giya,	74,270	<i>Cavalry, and 67,350 Infan-</i>	
Mynerwa,	70,49,179	<i>try.</i>	

## SIRCAR MUNGEER,

Containing 31 MAHLS, 10,96,25,981½ DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Abhyppoor,	2,00,000	Sakhowly,	3,60,000
Oofela,	1,89,760	Soorejgurh,	2,99,445
Ungu,	1,47,800	Sunghrafsany,	1,60,000
Utbelu,	50,000	Sutyaree,	58,730
Bhagelpoor,	46,96,110	Khelgong,	28,00,000
Bellya,	32,87,320	Kehrhy,	6,89,044
Bhurkyeh,	30,00,000	Kowzreh,	2,60,200
Puhrareh,	1,40,920	Kehtky,	1,60,000
Buffec,	1,32,000	Lekhenpoor,	6,33,280
Tunoor,	88,408	Musjidpoor,	12,59,750
Chihy,	9,28,000	Mungeer and its de-	
Chundowey,	3,60,000	pendencies,	
Dehremppoor,	40,00,000	Muffdy,	29,725
Dandfukhwar,	1,36,000	Hendowey,	1,08,000
Rowhenny,	95,360	Hurarungy,	9,179
Serowhy,	17,83,000	<i>This Sircar furnishes 2,150 Ca-</i>	
Sukdehra,	6,90,240	<i>valry, and 50,000 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR CHUMPARUN,

Containing 3 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 85,711 BIGAHs, 5 BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 55,13,420 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>	
Sunroon,	5,90,095	<i>This Sircar furnishes 700</i>
Mahiy,	35,18,435	<i>Cavalry, and 3,000 Infan-</i>
Mujhewah,	14,04,890	<i>try.</i>

## SIRCAR HAJYPOOR,

Containing 11 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 436,952 BIGAHs, 15 BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 2,73,31,030 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Akbarpoor,	1,95,040	Dependencies,	38,33,460
Bofawy,	6,24,791	Rutty,	18,24,980
Befarra,	63,80,000	Serreyia,	67,04,300
Ballagatcheh,	9,13,660	Amadpoor,	7,95,870
Taykehra,	35,18,354	Gurhfunneh,	8,76,200
Hajypoor and its		Nypoor,	16,63,980

## SIRCAR SARUN,

Containing 17 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 2,29,052 BEEGAHS, 15 BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 1,61,72,004½ DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Inder,	5,34,990	Sepah,	2,90,596
Berraey,	5,33,820	Kewreh,	20,12,950
Pall,	48,93,378	Kellyanpoor,	7,74,496
Bara,	9,83,797½	Kufmeer,	13,14,539
Berhen,	6,54,508	Mangeah,	6,11,813
Petchlekkeh,	4,37,997	Mundhel,	9,98,140
Cheranend,	6,33,270	Mucker,	8,11,095
Chowpara,	4,00,000	<i>This Sircar furnishes 1,000</i>	
Jewenyeh,	3,09,285	<i>Cavalry, and 50,000 Infan-</i>	
Digfy,	2,77,630	<i>try,</i>	

## SIRCAR TERHOOT,

Containing 74 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 2,66,464 BEEGAHS, 6 BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 1,91,79,777½ DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Aheffpoor,	3,10,550	Beffery, &c. 4 Mahls,	11,25,000
Ooterkhend,	1,28,412	Behrwarch,	9,42,000
Ahelwar,	62,212	Banpoor,	8,94,792
Owbehy,	60,000	Bereil,	7,89,858
Owkehra,	53,980	Peddery,	5,54,258
Uthayis,	34,356	Buffowtera,	5,46,627

# S O O B A I L A S F B A H A R A N

25.

	Dams.		Dams.
Butchty,	3,61,920	Jerrayil, A I B	5,15,732
Bhennore,	2,89,773	Jugmenny,	3,21,326
Butchnore,	2,75,185	Jukdel,	1,96,020
Putchembhegu,	2,75,826	Jubdy,	54,025
Bukda,	2,67,862	Delifore,	2,02,818
Poorehbhegu,	2,22,280	Derbhunga,	1,59,052
Pundrajah,	1,95,837	Rampjownd,	4,70,005
Badyblutady,	1,75,385	Serrdega,	9,43,910
Bhalla,	1,45,437	Selimpoor,	7,00,804
Bhedwar,	1,30,171	Saimabad,	1,11,184
Purharpoor,	1,21,067	Sajopolymudera,	1,59,813
Bahaderpoor,	1,19,305	Allawelpoor,	4,42,466
Peypera,	1,12,591	Fuckcerabad,	72,335
Barhey,	90,369	Khenowly,	4,28,894
Parbarraghow,	81,605	Kherchawend,	3,42,489
Behowra,	62,628	Golokhund,	2,43,377
Pulwarah,	65,328	Korady,	90,000
Boira,	55,757	Khunda,	1,21,443
Bunra,	40,539	Gurdawery,	1,42,495
Purharpoor,	37,736	Mehla,	9,46,048
Buggy,	31,550	Mowrowh,	5,15,485
Bujharwar,	12,675	Mundeh,	66,393
Purafary,	12,675	Murga,	39,022
Turrany,	443,242	Mulhemmy,	9,728
Telookjawend,	1,42,896	Noorem,	2,88,140
Tajpoor,	85,434	Nowten,	2,07,153
Tandeh,	63,763	Hathy,	1,59,790
Terfown,	61,180	Herny,	50,342
Terhoot and its Depen-	13,07,706	Haice,	2,30,700
dencies,			
Jakher,			
Y...			

## SIRCAR RHOTAS,

Containing 18 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 4,73,340 BEEGAHS, 12 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 4,08,19,493 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Abreh,	40,28,100	Ruttenpoor, has a	
Bhowjpoor,	49,03,310	strong Fort,	7,83,425½
Beyrn,	34,07,840	Sirfy,	27,69,466
Punwar,	16,77,000	Sahfarong,	23,70,790
Budgong,	8,42,400	Futtahpoor Bihya,	37,36,040
Chowndeh,	44,40,360	Kotera,	18,29,300
Jeydra,	16,34,110	Kote has a stone Fort,	8,47,920
Denwareh,	20,76,520	Mungrore,	9,25,000
Dunyar,	3,50,000	Nunnore,	20,00,000
Rhotas, and its de- pendencies,	22,58,620	<i>This Sircar furnishes 4550 Ca- valry, and 1,62,000 Infantry.</i>	

# T U K S E E M J U M M A

OF THE

SOOBAH of ILLAHABASS,

COMMONLY CALLED

A L L A H A B A D.

SIRCAR ALLAHABAD,

Containing 11 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 5,73,611 BEEGAHS, 4 Biswahs.

REVENUE, 2,88,33,374 DAMS,

SEYURGHAL, 7,40,071 $\frac{1}{2}$  DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Allahabad, &c. 2 Mahls		Secunderpoor,	18,67,704
has a stone Fort,	62,97,359	Kentet has a stone Fort,	8,56,555
Behdowhy has a brick		Kewary,	7,21,115
Fort on the banks of		Khceerâgurh,	4,00,000
the Ganges,	36,60,918	Meh has a strong Fort	
Jilalabad, &c. 4 Mahls,	7,37,220	upon a Mountain,	11,39,981
Serong,	32,47,127	Hadyabafs,	20,18,014
Singrore has a brick		<i>This Sircar furnishes 580 Ca-</i>	
Fort,	18,85,666	<i>valry, and 7,100 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR GHAZIPOOR,

Containing 19 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 2,88,770 BEEGAHS, 7 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,34,31,300 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,31,825 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Belya,	12,50,000	Keryat Belly,	75,467
Pechowler,	6,98,204	Goopajeet has a brick	
Belyabafs,	6,55,769	Fort,	9,42,191.
Behryabad,	3,55,340	Gundeha,	5,00,000.
Behlayej,	1,12,461	Kerendeh,	2,93,515
Chowfa,	7,91,853	Lukkneyr,	1,26,636
Dechba,	1,28,811	Mudden Benaris,	27,60,130
Syedpoor Nemedy,	12,50,280	Mahommedabad and	
Zehceerabad,	6,57,920	Purharbary two	
Havelly Ghazipoor and		Mahls,	22,60,707
the City (has a brick		<i>This Sircar furnishes 310 Ca-</i>	
Fort on the Banks of		<i>valry, and 16,650 Infantry.</i>	
the Ganges,)	5,72,350		

## SIRCAR BENARIS,

Containing 8 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 1,36,663 BEEGAHS, 12 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 88,69,318 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 39,8,184 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Afrad,	8,53,226	of Benaris,	17,34,721
The City and Havelly		Byalfee,	5,47,634

	<i>Dam.</i>		<i>Dam.</i>
Penderhah,	8,44,221	Herhowa,	7,13,426
Kuffora,	22,92,160	<i>This Sircar furnishes 830 Ca-</i>	
Cuthyrhas a brick fort,	18,74,230	<i>wazy, and 8,400 Infantry.</i>	

## S I R C A R J O W N P O O R,

Containing 41 MANERS.

MEASUREMINT, 8,70,265 BIGHAS, &amp; BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 5,63,94,127 DAMS.

SALVAGEAL, 47,17,654 DAMS.

	<i>Dam.</i>		<i>Dam.</i>
Aldeemaw,	30,02,090	Rary,	13,26,299
Anglee,	27,12,551	Sinjholi,	29,38,209
Bachtery,	8,44,357	Sicunderpore has a	
Behdang,	2,70,514	brick Fort,	
Telkunnec,	6,54,363	Suckdee,	12,74,721
Jownpoor with the		Serherpore,	11,64,095
Havelly has a stone		Shadyabad,	17,00,742
Fort,	42,47,043	Zuffarabad,	1,56,926
Chandypoor,	14,67,221	Keryat Muttew,	5,51,410
Chandeh,	9,29,276	Keryat Dostpoor,	4,81,524
Cheryskowt,	8,70,848	Keryat Mundeh,	3,94,870
Jugeytir,	2,86,586	Keryat Sownhah,	2,06,753
Khereed has a brick		Kowleh,	13,63,332
Fort,	14,45,743	Kehweh,	12,41,291
Kassipoor Tandeh,	9,86,953	Gheuffy,	10,37,934
Khanpoor,	3,06,020	Gudawarch,	5,13,942
Dewgong,	25,83,205	Gowdyah,	3,41,890



	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Gopaulpoor,	1,80,403	Mow,	2,09,067
Keraket,	23,02,748	Nezamabad,	60,20,592
Mendyahoo has a brick		Naikwan,	7,58,796
Fort,	52,89,465	Nehtupoor,	2,73,472
Mehommedabad,	32,29,063	<i>This Sircar furnishes</i>	<i>915</i>
Mowngra,	5,29,730	<i>Cavalry, and</i>	<i>36,000 Infan-</i>
Mehjowra,	4,20,164	<i>try.</i>	

## SIRCAR MANICKPOOR,

Containing 14 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 6,66,222 BEEGAHS, 5 BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 3,39,16,527 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 24,46,173 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Arwel has a brick		Saloon has a brick	
Fort,	29,57,077	Fort,	27,17,391
Behloul,	18,32,283	Keryat Kerarch,	24,61,077
Telhendy,	3,83,251	Keryat Paygah,	11,17,926
Jilalpoor Bilkher has a		Kehtoot has a brick	
brick Fort,	39,13,017	Fort,	5,14,909
Jayifs has brick a Fort,	14,24,737	Manickpoor with the	
Dulmow has a brick Fort		Havelly has a brick	
on the Banks of the		Fort on the Banks of	
Ganges,	36,26,067	the Ganges,	67,37,729
Roybereyly has a brick		Neffeerabad,	25,82,079
Fort,	36,50,984	<i>This Sircar furnishes</i>	<i>2040 Ca-</i>
		<i>valry, and</i>	<i>42,900 Infantry.</i>

SIRCAR CHUNADEH, commonly called  
CHUNAR,

Containing 13 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 1,06,270 BERGAHS, 8 BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 58,10,654 DAMS.

SEABOROUGH, 1,09,065 DAMS.

	<i>Dem.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Ahazwanch,	1,02,073	Villages near the River,	8,45,371
Bhuchy,	11,12,656	Majeurch,	5,49,817
Bedhaul,	3,61,364	Meh yej,	3,90,609
Tandh,	4,88,010	Mehwary,	2,27,067
Chunar with the Bally		Mehowry,	2,06,283
(here is a Fort.)	8,33,093	<i>This Sircar furnishes 500 Ca-</i>	
Dhowl,	2,35,644	<i>valry, and 18,000 Infantry.</i>	
Raghuwar,	4,51,962		

SIRCAR BUTGORAII,

Containing 7 MAHLS,

REVENUE, 72,62,850 DAMS.

*This Sircar furnishes 450 Cavalry, 200 Elephants, and 57,000 Infantry.*

## SIRCAR KALINJER,

Containing 11 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 5,08,273 BEEGAHS, 12 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 2,38,39,474 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 6,14,580 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Akwafy has a brick		Kalinjer with the Su-	
Fort,	25,02,893	burbs,	9,70,259
Ajeygurh has a stone		Kehreleh has a brick	
Fort,	2,00,000	Fort,	12,75,325
Senchda has a stone		Mehoba has a stone	
Fort,	62,62,333 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fort,	52,42,014
Sehmoony has a brick		Mohdha has a stone	
Fort,	22,47,346	Fort,	29,98,062
Shadypoor,	27,98,329 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>This Sircar furnishes 1210</i>	
Ruffen,	5,12,026	<i>Cavalry, 12 Elephants and</i>	
		<i>18,100 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR KORAH,

Containing 9 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 3,41,170 BEEGAHS, 10 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,73,97,567 DAMS,

SEYURGHAL, 4,69,350 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Jaymow has a Fort on		Korah with the Havel-	
the Banks of the		ly 2 Mahls, here is a	
Ganges,	31,06,346	brick Fort,	67,71,891

# SOOBAH of ALLAHABAD.

29

	Dam.		Dam.
Kahtempoore,	36,67,564	Mohsenpoore,	6,00,586
Mehjawen,	13,23,339	<i>This Sircar furnishes 500 Cavalry, 10 Elephants, and 15,000 Infantry.</i>	
Cotyeh,	5,84,274		
Kenyr,	5,13,497		
Kerenpoorkenar,	8,30,070		

## SIRCAR KURRAH,

Containing 12 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 4,47,556 BERGAHS, 19 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 2,26,82,048 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 14,93,862 DAMS.

	Dam.		Dam.
Jyjhce,	16,24,034	Kutera commonly called	
Ahterben,	8,94,036	Kurson has a brick	
Jyafa,	2,45,766	Fort,	6,23,427
Havelly Kurrah,	51,21,970	Futtypoor Kurson,	22,92,707
Rary,	27,07,034	Hutgang,	27,23,522
The City of Kurrah		Hasnawin,	21,23,661
has a Fort,	2,36,562	<i>This Sircar furnishes 350 Cavalry, and 2,570 Infantry.</i>	
Harary has a brick Fort,	3,41,753		
Kutia,	9,05,254		



# SOOBAAH of OWDH.

35

## SIRCAR GOWRECKPOOR.

Containing 24 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 2,44,283 BEEGAHS, 13 BISWAHS.

REVENUE 1,19,26,790 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 51,235 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Atrowlah has a brick Fort,	13,97,367	Ramgurb and Koory 2 Mahls,	4,85,943
Anhowla,	2,01,120	Goreckpoor with the Havelly has a brick Fort on the Banks of the River Rabety,	5,68,385
Benyekpoor. has a brick Fort,	6,00,000	Kethela has a brick Fort,	40,000
Banbhenparah,	4,14,194	Kehlapara, do.	4,25,845
Bhunwaparah,	1,55,900	Mehowly, do.	6,18,206
Tilpoor. has a brick Fort,	4,00,000	Mundewh,	4,52,321
Cheeluparah has a brick Fort,	2,89,302	Mendeleh,	51,100
Deryaparah, do.	15,17,708	Mengher and Rutenpoor 2 Mahls. Here is a brick Fort,	13,52,585
Dewaparah, and Kotela two Mahls,	7,17,640	This Sircar furnishes 1010 Cavalry, and 22,000 Infantry.	
Rehly,	16,18,074		
Ruffoolpoor and Ghooly two Mahls,	6,22,030		



	Dams.		Dams.
Behrwareh has a brick		Ghunygurh has six	
Fort,	4,35,430	Forts which are	
Biffara,	2,76,066	not perceptible till	
Peela,	48,022	you are close up-	
Chetyapoor,	17,65,641	on them,	18,29,328
Khyerabad with the Ha-		Ghurghella,	4,83,727
velly 2 Mahls, here		Gungkhutmow,	2,35,656
is a brick Fort,	21,61,234	Laherpoor,	30,23,479
Sandy has a brick Fort,	30,55,339	Mutcherhutteh,	21,12,176
Sirrah,	20,91,983	Neemkhar has a brick	
Seedderpoor,	8,31,185	Fort,	35,66,055
Goopamow has a brick		Hurgrown,	10,00,000
Fort,	56,20,466	<i>This Sircar furnishes</i>	<i>1,160 Ca-</i>
Ghuny has a brick		<i>valry, and 27,800 Infantry.</i>	
Fort,	32,50,522		

S I R C A R L U K H N O W,

Containing 55 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 33,07,426 BEEGAHS, 10 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 8,07,16,120 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 45,72,566 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Embehty has a brick		Afewha,	5,09,901
Fort,	3,76,420	Oontchehgong,	4,17,958
Anam has a brick		Belgrowing has a brick	
Fort,	20,12,372	Fort,	51,24,113
Afowly, do.	16,97,238	Bengermow, do.	32,22,122
Aseyun,	8,30,025	Bilowr,	25,06,047









# SOORAH of AGRA.

## SIRCAR KINOJE,

Containing 30 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 27,76,673 BEEGAHS, 16 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 5,25,84,607; DAMS.

	Part.	Dams.
Bhongong has three Fort and a Reservoir of Water,	45,28,010	4,86,550
Bhowjpoor.	34,46,738	4,65,328
Belgroog.	33,87,076	2,76,918
Behur.	29,21,389	4,47,563
Belhoror.	28,28,349	2,69,622
Pattaly.	18,77,600	71,38,453
Pattalypoor.	11,53,636	15,22,128
Pattynaghar.	5,66,997	4,83,171
Burneh.	4,50,000	
B. 12.	4,00,000	
Phaphong.	54,32,591	24,70,743
Sakeetch.	37,50,752	16,51,586
Sownj.	32,50,752	14,09,988
Schawer.	12,02,000	15,00,000
Sewly.	6,23,473	1,36,921
Suckutpoor.	6,23,441	
Sugrong.	5,39,050	
Sehar.		
Sewburch.		
Secunderpoor Adhoo.		
Serwer.		
Secunderpoor Aterchhy.		
Shamfabad, has a Fort on the Banks of the Ganges.		
Chupramow.		
Dewina.		
Kinoje with the Havelly has a brick Fort.		
Knapul.		
Kerawely.		
Mulkowfeh.		
Nanamow.		

This Sircar furnishes 3765 Cavalry, and 88,350 Infantry.

## SIRCAR COWL,

Containing 21 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 24,61,731 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 5,49,92,943 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 20,94,840 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Atrowly,	54,34,459	Secundarow has a brick	
Akberabad,	30,03,409	Fort,	44,12,631
Ahar has a brick Fort,	21,06,554	Sowroon has a brick	
Bahfoo,	25,02,562	Fort,	8,05,016
Bulram,	21,31,765	Sidhoopoor,	9,89,458
Bejlana,	6,24,825	Shekarpoor,	19,84,828
Tuppel has a brick		Cowl has a brick	
Fort,	18,02,571	Fort,	1,04,12,305
Tanneh Tereeda,	2,12,750	Gungeyree,	3,72,050
Jilally,	29,57,910	Marherch,	36,79,582
Jendose,	17,49,238	Mullickpoor,	14,46,132
Khoorjeh,	37,03,020	Nouh has a brick Fort,	13,11,955
Debenhoy has a brick		<i>This Sircar furnishes 4035 Ca-</i>	
Fort,	21,69,933	<i>valry, and 78,950 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR GUALIAR,

Containing 12 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 11,46,465 BEEGAHS, 6 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 2,96,83,649 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 2,40,350 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Anhown has a brick		Budruhteh, do.	6,96,800
Fort,	22,77,747	Chentower, do.	10,51,341

# SOOBAH of AGRA.

	Dam.		Dam.
Jelhowda, do.	2,90,306	Allapoor has a brick	51,23,866
undrowly,	18,07,207	Fort,	
oypoor,	10,17,721	Gualiar with the Ha-	1,24,83,072
Sirfeenny,	8,32,128	velly,	31,05,319
Semawely,	8,01,344	Kehtowly,	2490 Ca-
Sirbunde has a brick		This Sircar furnishes	
Fort,	2,67,497	valry, and 43,000 Infantry.	

## SIRCAR IRE J,

Containing 16 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 22,02,124 BILGAMS, 18 BILGAMS,

REVENUE, 3,77,85,421 DAM.

SETTERGHAL, 4,56,493 DAM.

	Dam.		Dam.
Irei,	2,62,436	Kelkandeh,	7,55,200
Perhar has a brick		Kader,	1,20,000
Fort,	52,37,596	Kandah Fort,	12,71,202
Pehandeh,	25,33,449	Gungee has a Fort,	13,45,073
Bohpoor,	12,41,677	Kandah,	2,44,444
Pondah,	4,64,111	Kandah has a brick	47,76,357
Kandah has a brick		Fort,	3,22,000
Fort,	1,07,37,404	Kandah,	
Kandah Fort,	3,00,000	This Sircar furnishes 600 Ca-	
Kandah,	4,55,771	valry, 100 Elephants, and	
Kandah has a brick		6000 Infantry.	

## SIRCAR SANWAN,

Containing 27 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 7,62,014 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 84,59,296 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 82,662 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Untry, is famous for its		Rowheereh,	10,17,682
Beetlenut Trees, which		Sowhindy has a brick	
yield a large Revenue, 9,06,140		Fort,	8,96,959
Umwar, 2,23,000		Kenowleh,	3,64,368
Jytewan, 1,65,165		Kerhereh,	2,77,000
Oetyleh, 32,455		Kisjud (here is a Pass	
Beyong, 8,01,285		in the Mountains)	1,96,304
Punwar, 4,17,439		Kundha,	1,62,661
Perantcheh, 3,96,193		Kundeejreh the great,	1,12,079
Budnoon, 2,75,000		Kundeejreh the little,	68,470
Bhafinda, 1,69,040		Kehtery haul,	1,12,079
Chitore, 5,48,331		Gujhareh has a stone	
Jirhely, 1,44,055		Fort,	82,291
Jugtan, 1,23,680		Kudwahch,	43,296
Dahmeleh, 17,306		Mow has a Fort,	8,50,429
Ruchadeh, 4,72,839		<i>This Sircar furnishes 1105 Ca-</i>	
Ruttengurh has a Fort, 3,55,955		<i>valry, and 18,000 Infantry.</i>	













# T U K S E E M J U M M A

O F T H E

S O O B A H o f M A L W A H.

S I R C A R O W J A I N,

Containing 10 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 9,25,622 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 4,38,27,960 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 2,81,816 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Owjain with the Ha-		Kelnayl has a stone and	
velly has a stone and		brick Fort,	29,07,817
brick Fort,	1,38,82,035	Keljrowr,	26,51,044
Unhul,	27,12,972	Newlahy has a brick	
Bedhnawer has a stone		Fort on the Banks	
Fort,	30,56,195	of the River Chem-	
Panbahar,	19,37,596	bel,	38,51,886
Deibalpoor,	60,00,000	<i>This Sircar furnishes</i> 3,250 Ca-	
Ruttam,	44,21,540	<i>valry, and</i> 11,170 <i>Infantry.</i>	
Sanweer,	24,18,375		

SIRCAR ROYSAYN,

Containing 32 MAHLS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Allapeory, &c. 6 Mahls,	1,73,064	Royfayn with the Ilavelly has a stone Fort upon a Mountain,	9,34,739
Bhilfeh,	60,94,970	Seywany,	5,80,828
Bhoory,	3,16,017	Sirfych,	2,79,346
Bhowjypoor,	2,20,592	Shahpoor,	89,067
Balabhet,	2,15,122	Ghoomlaseh,	6,45,665
Tanneh Meer Khan,	7,35,315	Gheyrch,	5,60,037
Jajewy,	2,15,122	Kyfurh,	4,73,267
Jitanewy,	1,84,757	Khangurh,	3,78,460
Jeledch,	13,290	Kergurh,	3,65,707
Khulijypoor,	41,060	Kooroy,	1,45,566
Dahnnowty,	7,88,389	Laherpoor,	32,268
Dekhwarch,	2,92,313	Mahsummund,	43,024
Dewrood,	1,44,000		
Dahnaych,	21,502		

SIRCAR GURREH,

Containing 57 MAHLS,

REVENUE, 1,18,77,080 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Amowdgurh has a stone Fort on a Mountain,	10,39,485	Penar and Nejechly two Mahls,	3,00,000
Bary and Benker two Mahls,	4,85,000	Bakherch,	2,38,000
Bunger,	4,00,025	Benaker and Amreyl 2 Mahls. A stone Fort,	1,40,000
Bhutgong, &c. 3 Mahls,	3,95,000		

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Beey,	82,000	Ramgurh and Sarun-	
Beeragurh has a strong		poor 2 Mahls,	10,55,000
Fort,	45,000	Ruffoolya,	12,000
Chandpoor and Chan-		Sectelpoor,	85,000
dery 2 Mahls,	39,000	Shahpoor and Juragh 2	
Jeytgurh, Buhkdavy and		Mahls. A strong Fort,	3,50,000
Havelly 3 Mahls,	12,000	Gurreh, with the Ha-	
Cheyta,	12,000	velly. A stone fort,	18,57,000
Demowleh,	13,55,000	Kehtowleh,	1,21,000
Dehmra and Duhmree		Keydarpoor, &c. twelve	
2 Mahls,	49,000	Mahls,	16,26,000
Dowgong,	25,000	Lalljee, Kerowleh, and	
Dowhar and Hoorbehisht		Dornkrowleh, 3 Mahls,	10,00,000
2 Mahls,	18,000	Mendella,	3,52,000
Dergurh,	18,000	Hererya and Dowgurh	
Ruttenpoor and Purhar		2 Mahls,	9,09,000
2 Mahls,	6,13,000	<i>This Sircar furnishes</i>	<i>5495 Ca-</i>
Rangurh,	4,00,000	<i>valry, and</i>	<i>54,000 Infantry.</i>

## SIRCAR CHENDARY,

Containing 61 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 5,54,277 BEEGAHS, 17 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 3,10,37,783 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 26,931 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Owdypoor has a stone		Eyren,	1,01,953
Fort,	8,32,086	Itaweh,	80,000
Azdur,	10,16,000	Bhowrafeh has stone fort,	7,55,000





## SIRCAR SARENGPOOR,

Containing 24 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 7,06,202 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 3,29,94,880 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 3,24,462 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Aflitch,	32,00,790	has a brick Fort,	12,94,321
Akberpoor,	1,70,610	Saharbahajy,	10,93,049
Agri,	4,72,363	Sunderfy,	4,34,389
Bijilpoor,	6,47,544	Sufember,	51,376
Beyloon,	6,10,544	Shujipoor,	80,17,184
Bhurasch,	2,59,777	Kerhely,	74,47,976
Bejon,	65,820	Kateyeh,	11,93,396
Banyan,	40,841	Kanher,	2,97,047
Bayawer,	1,56,740	Kerherry,	17,252
Telcen,	18,00,700	Mohammedpoor,	19,81,133
Khuljypoor,	6,027	Nowgong,	27,55,433
Zecrapoor,	3,87,352	<i>This Sircar furnishes 3125 Cavalry, and 21,710 Infantry.</i>	
Sarengpoor, with the Havelly, 2 Mahls,			

SIRCAR BEEJAGURH,

Containing 32 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 2,83,278 BEEGAHS, 13 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,22,49,121 DAMS.

SIYEEGHAL, 3,574 DAMS.

	<i>Dam.</i>		<i>Dam.</i>
Unjery,	7,07,093	Sewranch,	6,27,207
Anown and Sengwer,	2,98,648	Sedhowa,	3,53,819
Ablahuttch,	2,26,677	Seelwarah has a stone	
Banhangong,	7,81,014	Fort,	3,25,544
Belgowarh,	4,07,014	Sangorey,	1,79,202
Barowdrch,	3,61,828	Keisawed,	11,50,569
Bekengong, has a stone		Kherghone,	7,53,194
Fort, and is famous		Kanchpoor,	1,26,846
for its Hurdler,	3,62,125	Ghawrgong,	85,082
Budkhal, situated near		Leherpoor commonly	
the River Nerbudch,	2,75,615	called Mahommed-	
Banfyeh,	85,000	poor,	2,05,743
Badrya,	84,293	Lewarykoub,	50,000
Benheleh, has a Wild,		Mendawerch has a fa-	
where Elephants are		mous Pagoda,	7,77,381
hunted,	52,932	Mehowry near the Ri-	
Byrote,	3,91,333	ver Nerbudch,	3,95,206
Teskery,	6,45,245	Mowranch has a stone	
Jilalabad, with the H-		Fort,	3,55,902
avelly. A stone Fort,	4,14,268	Nawory, do.	4,08,164
Chemary has a stone fort,	5,43,994	Nenkelwary,	3,70,208
Dewlagheety,	3,92,080	<i>This Sircar furnishes 1773 Ca-</i>	
Dewlanerher,	98,569		
		<i>valry, and 19,480 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR MENDOW,

Containing 16 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 2,29,969 BEEGAHS, 11 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,37,88,994 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,27,732 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Amchereh,	3,95,400	Sonaffy,	30,97,192
Berowdeh,	13,07,765	Kotereh,	23,23,871
Puhnman,	6,56,556	Mendow with the Ha-	
Jowly Mehryr,	9,68,370	velly, two Mahls,	48,698
Haffelpoor,	2,10,000	Menawereh,	1,02,164
Dehar,	2,79,306	Nalchch,	5,45,952
Dekhthan,	9,58,986	Nowaly,	2,24,608
Dheremgong,	1,16,442	<i>This Sircar furnishes 1180 Ca-</i>	
Sangore,	6,83,384	<i>valry, and 10,625 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR HINDYEH,

Containing 23 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 89,573 BEEGAHS, 17 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,16,10,969 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,57,054 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Ownochowd,	20,37,877	Bayassich,	25,251
Awelgong,	42,294	Balhaffy,	825
Amowndeh,	21,864	Chukhowda,	1,58,876
Bijnowla,	44,418	Chumpancer,	20,653

	Dams.		Dams.
Deywaf,	67,18,000	Nowgong,	79,264
Rajowr,	25,641	Neymen,	75,152
Sutwaf,	89,080	Handeh,	1,46,044
Sumerny,	52,115	Hendych with the Ha-	
Syanguch,	8,494	velly has a stone Fort	
Seyowly,	5,250	on the Banks of the	
Kenduha Ilampoor,	12,98,571	Nerbudeh,	3,50,051
Mowdy,	19,443	<i>This Sircar furnishes</i>	<i>1296 Ca-</i>
Merdampoor,	450	<i>valry, and</i>	<i>5921 Infantry.</i>
Nemawer,	94,346		

S I R C A R N U Z E R B A R,

Containing 7 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 8,59,604 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 5,01,62,250 DAMS.

STYURGHAL, 1,98,478 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Bhanbeerch,	69,24,555	Neyr,	7,22,760
Suktanypoor,	2,81,19,749	Nemowry,	89,585
Kehayer,	53,510	<i>This Sircar furnishes</i>	<i>500 Ca-</i>
Nuzerbar with the Ha-		<i>valry, and</i>	<i>6000 Infantry.</i>
velly, 2 Mahls,	1,42,52,199		

## SIRCAR MERUSOOR,

Containing 17 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 68,61,396 DAMS.

SIYUEGHAL, 23,387 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Eyknood,	7,16,353	Jemyawerch,	6,19,75
Owjenawaf,	1,70,953	Sewkerch,	46,07
Bifcherch,	5,11,400	Ghialipoor,	1,38,89
Boudh,	2,55,062	Kyumpoor,	1,75,39
Behitor,	1,09,220	Kowry,	30
Burlect,	1,06,703	Merusoor with the Ha-	
Berowdeh,	95,970	velly,	16,51,72
Bhutpoor,	63,194	<i>This Sircar furnishes 1194 Ca-</i>	
Tall,	16,00,000	<i>valry, and 4280 Infantry</i>	
Teerod,	5,00,000		

## SIRCAR GAGROON,

Containing 12 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 63,529 BLEGHAT.

REVENUE, 45,35,794 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Owrmal,	5,02,774	Sawthel,	2,31,70
Akberpoor,	62,500	Sendar,	81,72
Beetebahur,	15,73,560	Ghatti,	6,00,04
Jeyhet,	2,25,640	Gagroon with the Ha-	
Khyerabad,	6,46,000	velly,	19,78
Roypoor,	2,87,805	Neemtohore,	6,08,83

SIRCAR KOWTRYBERANEH,

Containing 10 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 1,90,039 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 80,31,925 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Afowp,	17,33,927	Kowtryberaneh, &c.	
Ajygurh,	8,55,612	2 Mahls,	18,56,566
Ahore,	5,32,056	Gangrar,	10,66,683
Berowdeh,	9,23,667	Ghofey,	1,16,380
Dak Deedharlya,	4,58,144	<i>This Sircar furnishes 2245 Cavalry, and 6500 Infantry.</i>	
Sehet,	6,93,585		



# TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAAH of BERAR.

SIRCAR KAWHEEL,

-Containing 46 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 13,46,66,140 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,28,74,048 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Eletchpoor has a stone		Boofnah,	9,14,460
Fort,	1,40,00,000	Bubheranty,	48,25,300
Ashty,	48,00,000	Betufesh,	20,00,000
Arown,	32,00,000	Thoogong,	56,00,000
Aujy,	16,00,000	Jughucky,	24,00,000
Anjengong,	32,00,000	Deryapoor,	64,00,000
Babeel,	6,40,000	Dhamoory,	27,18,540
Bary,	1,14,368	Reedhore,	64,00,000
Baharkully,	32,00,000	Kehrygurram,	24,00,000
Beeyaweda,	12,80,000	Sereffgong,	52,00,096
Bifrowly,	7,00,000	Serrala,	18,35,390
Bilfeyker,	9,60,000	Sirfoon,	48,00,000
Balla,	8,00,000	Salore,	3,40,000
Berore,	12,80,000	Sheerpoor,	48,000
Belgong,	8,17,350	Kholapoor,	48,70,014

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	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Partahkully,	28,64,000	Rajore,	10,00,000
Bulbulgong,	24,00,000	Sewla,	6,40,000
Baboochiekh,	37,00,000	Sheerpoor,	48,000
Barygong,	16,00,000	Keirundkheer,	24,00,000
Pateirch,	33,42,500	Kothel,	14,09,000
Banbher,	15,68,000	Kotehly,	6,40,000
Budeera bhownjy,	27,64,452	Mungong,	48,00,000
Budeera Kanka,	48,13,700	Meheer,	6,00,000
Jelgong,	1,00,00,000	Mulkapoor,	1,12,00,000
Jypoor,	4,00,000	Meelgurh,	94,360
Chandore,	48,87,000	The Villages of Rajore,	4,00,000
Deharwer,	12,00,000	Makroodreh,	12,00,000
Dhinda,	56,00,000	Huflgong,	15,00,000
Dhengeer, has a Stone Fort,	20,00,000	<i>This Sircar furnishes 50 Cavalry, and 3000 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR KULLEM,

Containing 31 MAHLS, eight of which are dependent upon Chanda.

REVENUE, 3,28,28,000 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Indorey,	" "	Doongur,	16,00,000
Amrawuty,	12,00,000	Ranygong,	2,00,000
Iyny,	16,00,000	Salowr,	32,00,000
Poonah,	3,60,000	Kowrhar,	9,60,000
Boory,	12,00,000	Kullem,	5,00,000
Beyleh,	27,00,000	Geelapoor,	12,00,000
Belygong,	1,00,000	Ladkheer,	16,00,000
Telygong and Dygong,	48,00,000	Nygong,	9,60,000

	<i>Dams.</i>	<i>The remaining Purgunnabs are in the Possession of the Ze- mindars.</i>
Najengong,	6,40,000	
Nonitlowhara,	1,28,000	
Berkehond,	* * *	

## SIRCAR BASSUM,

Containing 8 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 3,26,25,250 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 18,25,250 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Owndeh,	48,64,000	Kelsehpoory,	32,00,000
Bassum,	81,61,250	Kerory Dehmny,	12,00,000
Banhy,	24,00,000	Mangolore,	32,00,000
Chartahnah,	48,00,000	Nirfee,	48,00,000

## SIRCAR MAHORE

Containing 20 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 4,28,85,444 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 97,844 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Unfungeh,	9,60,000	Dhangy,	3,20,000
Amerkhur,	64,00,000	Seewala,	24,00,000
Boofeh,	40,00,000	Soorety,	64,000
Tamfa,	21,77,844	Keroly,	32,000
Jughely,	32,00,000	Khenowl,	12,00,000
Hejoly,	24,00,000	Koreh,	4,80,000
Havelly Mahore, with		Mehenteh,	24,00,000
the Kusfbahs of Deh-		Mehgong,	16,00,000
fore & Sooreh, 3 Mahls,	36,80,000	Nadapoor,	20,00,000
Deharweh,	24,00,000	Huldhota,	* * *

## SIRCAR MANIK DURG,

Containing 8 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 1,44,00,000 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Bhawel,	24,00,000	Rajore,	24,00,000
Bhan,	20,00,000	Koret,	20,00,000
Chandore,	24,00,000	Neer,	16,00,000
Jayir,	16,00,000		

## SIRCAR PAHTERY,

Containing 18 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 8,07,05,954 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,15,80,954 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Ardhapoor,	16,00,000	Jehry,	16,00,000
Pahtchry,	2,51,14,740	Seyool,	36,00,000
Burree,	80,00,000	Kosery,	32,00,000
Banjelgong,	20,00,000	Loohgong,	48,00,000
Bilhere,	24,00,000	Muckutbedehgeer	24,00,000
Bifnet,	1,12,00,000	Matergong,	4,80,000
Bar,	16,00,000	Mandear,	68,71,203
Bungully,	6,40,000	Vafa,	4,00,000
Chitore,	36,00,000	Hata,	12,00,000

## SIRCAR TELINGANEH,

Containing 19 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 7,19,04,000 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 66,00,000 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Inderah has a small stone		Tamoorney,	16,00,00
Fort,	48,00,000	Keryat Kodavend Khan,	6,40,000
Owlch,	8,00,000	Dhekwar,	96
Boden,	80,00,000	Rajore,	16,00,000
Chaner,	16,00,000	Gurkote,	22,00,000
Bhilli,	64,00,000	Kherka,	64,00,000
Balkunda,	64,00,000	Kofumpulch,	6,64,000
Peemgul,	24,00,000	Mudmool,	64,00,000
Panoora,	52,00,000	Loohgong,	1,12,00,000
Bhooker,	16,00,000	Neermul,	64,00,000

## SIRCAR RAMGUR,

Containing 5 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 96,00,000 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
El-trab,	8,00,000	Kundhad,	22,40,000
Chitere,	52,00,000	Murgmool,	8,00,000
Havelly Ramgur,	25,60,000		

## SIRCAR BHEKER,

Containing 4 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 4,51,22,900 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 3,76,000 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Havelly Bheker,	2,56,00,000	Dewelgong,	56,00,000
Summerny,	72,00,000	Suckerkherleh,	67,76,000

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## SIRCAR PUTTYALEH,

Containing 9 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 1,91,20,000 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 48,00,000 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Owdungong,	4,00,000	Deha,	48,00,000
Atawan,	24,00,000	Dhaweer,	26,00,000
Pattyalehbary,	12,00,000	Sewna,	6,40,000
Chandore,	12,80,000	Sownlapara,	16,00,000
Junghully,	20,00,000		

# T U K S E E M J U M M A

OF THE

## SOOBAH of GUJERAT.

SIRCAR AHMEDABAD,

Containing 28 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 80,24,153 BEEGANS.

REVENUE, 20,83,06;994 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 65,11,441 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
The City of Ahmeda-		Putlad,	7,71,960
bad,	1,50,00,073	Thamench,	6,00,000
Havelly Ahmedabad,	2,39,99,371	Chalabarhahasa brick	
Arhermatra,	96,69,734	Fort,	3,49,08,220
Ahmednagar has a		Chalawarah hasa stone	
stone Fort,	17,70,912	Fort,	48,25,390
Iyder,	16,16,000	Dhulkeh,	16,50,000
Bheel,	60,88,720	Dhundhookh has a	
Barahfewah,	28,14,124	stone Fort,	1,13,07,704
Beerpoor has a stone		Sirnal,	1,01,88,105
Fort,	17,78,300	Kurry,	3,01,25,987
Beclowd,	14,93,249	Khambayit,	2,01,47,986
Beeranty,	20,76,574	Kerneej has a stone	
Bunder Soleh,	6,00,000	Fort,	3,01,25,778

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Mundeh,	2,21,47,973	Mungeritch has a stone	
Murafch has a brick		Fort,	1,21,762
Fort,	42,35,119	Neryad,	81,03,098
Mahmoodabad,	17,47,080	Hirfoor,	7,52,212
Maffaudabad, has a		<i>This Sircar furnishes 4120 Ca-</i>	
brick Fort,	14,00,000	<i>valry, and 20,500 Infantry.</i>	

## S I R C A R P U T T E N,

Containing 16 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 37,50,015 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 160,03,25,099 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 2,10,327 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Putten has two Forts,	9,57,462	Radhun has a brick	
Beejapoor,	60,01,832	Fort,	40,00,000
Palhunpoor,	36,00,000	Summy,	12,66,998
Burnagur has a stone		Satilpoor,	2,87,340
Fort,	18,44,324	Kherang,	40,00,000
Beelnagur,	6,74,348	Kakreejy,	13,12,590
Tehrar has a brick		Mownjpoor,	9,09,630
Fort,	40,00,000	Moorwareh,	3,20,030
Teerwareh has a brick		Weyfeh,	16,00,000
Fort,	21,30,000	<i>This Sircar furnishes 715 Ca-</i>	
Havelly Putten,	2,54,045	<i>valry, and 6000 Infantry.</i>	

# SOOBAH of GUYERAT.

## SIRCAR NADOWT,

Containing 12 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 5,41,817, BEEGAHS, 16 BEEWAHS.

REVENUE, 87,97,596 DAMS.

SYRRUGHAL, 11,328 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Amroly,	1,47,620	Kyar,	80,308
Andha,	17,076	Murphedrich,	62,328
Dehroy,	20,61,368	Menden,	16,000
Badli,	2,72,045	Nadowt, with the Ha-	
Tikowarch,	15,05,525	velly,	39,29,330
Tekwa,	1,65,500	Nutung,	1,65,500
Jam apung,	2,12,093		

## SIRCAR BERODEH,

Containing 4 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 9,22,212 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 4,11,45,895 DAMS.

SYRRUGHAL, 3,68,353 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Bardoli, with the Ha-		Dubhowey, has a strong	
velly, has a strong		Fort,	62,52,550
Fort,	2,04,03,405	Senors,	57,46,500
Bahadrapur, has a strong		This Sircar furnishes 900 Ca-	
Fort,	62,43,280	valry, and 5800 Infantry.	



## SIRCAR BEHROATCH,

Containing 14 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 3,49,771 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 2,18,45,663 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,41,820 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Owrparah,	16,55,877	Kady,	42,75,000
Akleyfir,	5,58,010	Kulleh,	3,53,670
Ancer,	3,07,737	Kundhar,	2,44,000
Behroatch, has a brick		Noorek,	12,77,250
Fort,	4,56,230	Mukboolabad,	29,12,040
Turkyeh,	5,651	Hanfooh,	24,39,158
Jehrmundowey,	1,22,795	<i>This Sircar furnishes 990 Cavalry, and 20,800 Infantry.</i>	
Havelly Behroatch,	70,22,690		
Deetchparah,	11,74,540		

## SIRCAR CHANPANEER,

Containing 9 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 8,00,337 BEEGAHS, 11 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,01,09,884 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,73,730 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Arawereh,	48,209	Chundwareh,	21,530
Chanpaneer with the		Chowrafy,	22,15,275
Havelly, two stone		Dhowd, has a stone	
Forts,	14,29,649	Fort,	12,83,300

	Dam.		Dam.
Dhowl,	1,72,992	Sanvees, has a stone fort,	23,00,000
Dilawerch,	48,628	<i>This Sircar furnishes 550 Cavalry, and 1600 Infantry.</i>	
Sownkherch,	29,90,796		

## SIRCAR SOORET,

Containing 31 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 13,12,315 BLEGANS, 16 BISWANS.

REVENUE, 1,90,35,177 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,82,370 DAMS.

	Dam.		Dam.
Anawel, has a stone Fort,	4,24,355	Sooret, with the Havelly, has a stone Fort,	55,30,145
Purchowl,	15,08,000	Supa,	73,31,510
Bullyar,	12,81,420	Sirbhoon,	6,01,275
Beleyfir,	10,16,045	Khublury,	26,760
Bayawerch, has a stone Fort,	5,54,320	Khundbowey,	7,35,330
Belwarich, has a stone Fort,	4,72,620	Khirkha,	6,29,310
Elyfrent,	4,25,555	Kerolch,	3,23,240
Parnest,	12,77,475	Camreatch,	3,22,205
Bhoolfir,	1,46,250	Kowr has a stone Fort,	2,22,390
Belawerch,	5,92,150	Loohary,	25,280
Tellary,	9,17,290	Marawely,	2,79,410
Timba,	2,56,390	Mehwarich,	1,99,200
Jughilca,	5,25,320	Narnoly,	65,220
Dehmawry,	5,61,520	Newfary,	2,97,720
Ramur,	62,550	Narych,	1,39,190
		<i>This Sircar furnishes 2000 Cavalry, and 3500 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR KODEHRA,

Containing 12 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 5,35,255 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 34,18,324 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Owdha,	1,84,935	Kodehra with the Ha-	
Atladera,	34,660	velly, 2 Mahls,	7,85,660
Beyra,	2,57,202	Kohanch,	7,85,669
Jednagur,	1,20,660	Meeral,	5,25,975
Jhalood,	7,94,654	Mehdwara,	18,026
Dhamnood,	* * *	<i>This Sircar furnishes 1000 Ca-</i>	
Schra,	1,46,392	<i>valry, and 5000 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR SORET,

Containing 73 MAHLS,

Out of which Number, 13 Mahls are on Account of Port Duties.

REVENUE, 6,34,37,366 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Adench,	76,30,388	Birwa,	50,664
Artchja,	7,80,500	Bundeh,	84,960
Amrely,	17,84,160	Bandowr,	14,060
Apleteh,	12,14,592	Bheemradeh,	28,320
Puttendeo,	44,53,990	Palytahneh,	2,40,592
Banwareh,	48,09,640	Bekfara,	56,340
Bilkha,	1,40,000	Berer,	7,34,792
Bulfar,	5,09,760	Berwara,	74,792
eyry,	14,560	Bhadeyly,	14,160



# T U K S E E M J U M M A

O F T H E

## S O O B A H - o f A J M E E R .

S I R C A R A J M E E R ,

Containing 28 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 56,05,487 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 6,21,53,390 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL; 14,75,714 DAMS.

<i>Dams.</i>	<i>Dams.</i>
Ajmeer, with the Hā- velly, has a Fort on a Mountain, 62,14,731	Tufyna, 23,30,090
Embeer, has a stone Fort on a Mountain, 1,22,56,297	Jowneereh, 2,14,442
Arayin, 17,55,960	Jagh, 5,01,844
Percet, 22,00,000	Dowgong, 12,00,000
Baghorvy, 4,86,161	Roshenpoor, 6,92,512
Pelino, 14,00,000	Sembher, has a stone Fort, 96,49,947
Behnaey, 2,71,256	Serwar, has a brick Fort, 16,16,825
Bowal, 7,49,773	Sehteela, 12,70,009
Bahel, 6,00,000	Solimanabad, 18,60,016
Bandhen Soondery, 4,35,664	Keykery, 18,80,000
Behrdundeh, 2,00,072	Kehrweh, 70,20,347
	Mahroot, 57,56,402
	Muneverabad, 14,52,577

	<i>Dam.</i>		<i>Dam.</i>
Muslaudabad,	15,87,991	Fort,	12,00,926
Neranyeh,	26,60,159	<i>This Sircar furnishes 16,000 Cavalry, and 80,000 Infantry.</i>	
Herfeor, has a brick			

## S I R C A R C H I T O R E,

Containing 26 Mahls.

MEASUREMENT, 16,78,802 BLEGHAH, 17 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 3,00,47,649 DAMS.

SEVEREGHAL, 3,60,737 DAMS.

	<i>Dam.</i>		<i>Dam.</i>
Ilumpoor, commonly called Rampoor,	70,00,000	Chitere with the Havelly, two Mahls,	
Owdypoor,	11,20,000	a stone Fort,	8,00,000
Apernah,	2,70,000	Jyren,	19,85,250
Arlood,	2,00,000	Sanwerghaty,	4,70,294
Ilumpoor, commonly called M. hen,	1,08,600	Sandery has a stone Fort,	4,00,020
Boudhmore, has a stone Fort,	45,11,551	Semeel,	1,00,000
Phendya has a stone Fort,	28,43,470	Kowiyench,	2,63,812
Punchra,	32,96,290	Mandelgurb has a stone Fort upon a Mountain,	33,84,750
Pear,	26,01,041	Mandel has a brick Fort,	4,47,090
Bheenseroor has a stone Fort,	12,00,000	Medarye,	1,60,000
Bagore,	3,95,550	Neemij, &c. 3 Mahls,	7,19,202
Beygoon,	11,75,729	<i>This Sircar furnishes 22,000 Cavalry, and 82,000 Infantry.</i>	
Beysee Hujypoor has a stone Fort,	13,75,000		

## SIRCAR RHINTENPOOR,

Containing 83 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 60,24,196, BEEGAHS, 11 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 8,98,64,576 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,81,834 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Alhenpoor,	15,62,239	Baran,	8,80,000
Ownyara,	12,37,169	Toonek,	75,000
Itada,	7,70,525	Tooda,	58,59,060
Atwan,	6,00,000	Toodry,	54,56,340
Islampoor,	77,500	Telad,	4,23,288
Unghorch,	1,60,000	Jeetpoor,	9,28,500
Untoorweh,	15,00,000	Chatfoo,	75,36,829
Ivanboosameer,	12,00,000	Cheldweh,	5,00,000
Boondy has a stone		Jahyen,	4,75,000
Fort upon a Moun-		Khuljypoor,	12,09,386
tain,	16,20,000	Dehry,	18,00,000
Booly has a stone Fort,	26,22,747	Dechlwarch, &c.	4,09,260
Beroodeh,	45,71,000	Dylanch,	7,39,400
Burdarch,	19,69,776	Rhinterpoor, with the	
Paten,	28,00,000	Havelly,	1,56,895
Bhudlown,	26,86,389	Reevandhneh,	4,30,354
Pucklant,	12,00,000	Sewysofer,	50,41,306
Pelatyeh	14,00,000	Sarsoop,	2,58,876
Bhofoor,	6,00,000	Schnsary,	3,00,000
Benehta,	5,42,356	Kowta has a stone Fort	
Beyloonch,	4,56,479	upona Mountain near	
Beyjery,	3,34,890	the River Chembel,	30,00,000
Balagheteri,	3,00,000	Khunder, has a stone	
Bhoorybhary,	1,10,000	Fort on a Mountain,	4,00,000

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Khunkehreh,	15,11,994	Lowndeh,	2,50,000
Kehrny,	5,28,177	Lehawed,	1,25,000
Khownly,	2,00,000	Moomydanch, &c. 16	
Gudawed,	1,88,095	Mahls,	41,00,000
Kerore, has a stone		Mellernch,	32,99,241
Fort upon a Moun-		Mangore,	2,04,348
tain,	2,00,000	Nowahy,	9,30,000
Lahkery, has a stone		Nugger,	10,00,000
Fort upon a Moun-		<i>This Sircar furnishes 9000 Ca-</i>	
tain,	8,00,000	<i>valry, and 25,000 Infantry.</i>	
Loherwatch,	2,50,000		

## S I R C A R J E W D E H P O O R,

Containing 22 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 1,45,28,750 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Afoop, has a brick Fort,	6,00,000	Fort,	8,00,000
Arundrowty,	Seco	Jewdehpoor, with the	
Phooly, has a brick		Havelly, has a stone	
Fort,	6,40,000	Fort upon a Moun-	
Pelparah,	14,63,000	tain,	2,80,000
Belara,	3,14,000	Jeytaren, has a stone	
Paly, &c. 3 Mahls,		Fort,	30,00,000
a stone Fort,	2,50,000	Dootara, has a stone Fort,	1,00,000
Bahelch,	1,89,000	Suhel, has a stone	
Poodch, has a stone		Fort,	28,12,750
Fort,	46,000	Satelmcer, has a stone	
Bhadrajoon, has a stone		Fort on a Mountain,	5,60,000



	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Saywana, has a stone		Ghoondej, has a stone	
Fort on a Mountain, 12,00,000		Fort,	90,000
Kherwa,	2,20,000	Meheweh,	9,60,000
Kheyconfir, has a stone		<i>This Sircar furnishes</i>	<i>15,000</i>
Fort,	1,70,000	<i>Cavalry, and 50,000 Infantry</i>	

## SIRCAR SIROWHY,

Containing 6 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 4,20,77,437 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Anergurh and Sirowhy,		Mahls, a very	
2 Mahls, the latter		strong stone Fort, 1,40,77,437	
has a stone Fort, 1,20,00,000		Doongurpoor,	80,00,000
Banfwarch, has a stone		<i>This Sircar furnishes</i>	<i>8000 Ca-</i>
Fort,	80,00,000	<i>valry, and 38,000 Infantry.</i>	
Jalore and Senjore two			

## SIRCAR NAGORE,

Containing 31 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 8,37,450 BEEGAHS, 16 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 4,03,89,830 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 3,08,051 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Amerfernagin,	70,29,370	Bhedanch,	12,71,960
Indanch,	13,13,006	Buldoo,	5,70,000

	<i>Pais.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Bateodch,	3,22,816	has a stone Fort,	12,33,222
Betodch,	2,20,663	Kaffely,	15,87,154
Barchgayin,	58,000	Khayeleh,	5,58,560
Chagil,	9,55,273	Gojewreh,	4,66,890
Jarodch,	9,74,285	Gooleyweh,	3,52,305
Jakehrch,	1,37,757	Komhary,	4,35,604
Kharijekhtoo, has a		Geyran,	57,160
stone Fort,	3,48,814	Ladoon,	7,80,342
Deendwanah, has a brick		Meerret, has a stone	
Fort,	45,86,828	Fort,	77,01,522
Dewnpoor,	70,80,085	Menohernagur,	29,03,386
Rejwata,	1,095,824	Nokha,	3,80,756
Roon,	9,13,761	Nagore with the Ha-	
Ruffe dywar,	7,03,626	velly. A brick	
Rehoat,	1,89,137	Fort,	3,13,581
Sadeyleh,	12,66,930	<i>This Sircar furnishes 4500 Ca-</i>	
Fattahpoor Jehenjowa,		<i>valry, and 22,000 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR BEYKANEER,

Containing 11 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 47,50,000 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Bickumpoor,	*	Beykaneer and Jeeleemeer	*
Beerfelpoor,	*	Johtur,	*
Bahermeel,	*	Kotera,	*
Pekul,	*	Dewader,	*
Parkul,	*	<i>This Sircar furnishes 1200 Ca-</i>	
Pokhrun,	*	<i>valry, and 50,000 Infantry.</i>	

	Dams.		Dams.
Islamabad Pakel, has a		Beryduyeldehn,	14,04,225
stone Fort upon a		Tilput, has a brick	
Mountain,	17,79,407	Fort,	30,77,913
Adchch,	5,13,081	Tandehbahgwar,	12,89,306
Panyput, has a brick		Tilbegumpoor,	3,70,374
Fort,	1,07,56,647	Jehjehr,	14,22,451
Palem,	57,26,788	Jharsch, has a stone	
Beren, has a brick		Fort in the Village	
Fort,	39,07,928	of Dahneh,	36,05,228
Baghput,	35,32,368	Jeyore,	18,78,378
Pulwel, has a brick		Jehnjeneh,	17,00,250
Fort on a Hill,	17,69,493	Jehrowly,	11,38,759
Bernadch,	13,79,125	Jillalabad,	13,33,711
Pootch, has a brick		Jillalpoor Scroot has a	
Fort,	6,21,749	Wild,	10,01,875

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
The old Havelly,	14,22,451	Ketneh,	14,23,779
The new Havelly,	36,35,311	Kadeleh,	13,74,403
The City of Dehly,	7,36,460	Kafneh,	15,22,315
Dafneh,	49,33,302	Kherkodeh,	15,05,856
Daderytcha,	43,26,059	Kenkeerkehrch has a	
Dunkoor,	10,16,682	brick Fort situated	
Rohtek has a brick		between two Rivers,	3,16,405
Fort,	85,99,270	Lowny has a brick Fort	
Soonput has a brick		situated between two	
Fort,	77,27,323	Rivers,	32,74,878
Sefedoon has a brick		Meeret, has a brick	
Fort,	19,75,596	Fort situated between	
Secunderabad,	12,59,199	two Rivers,	43,91,996
Seraweh,	15,83,899	Mendohty,	28,58,223
Sunyeet,	8,54,191	Maffaoudabad, has a	
Synch,	20,49,090	an old brick Fort,	28,09,478
Shukerpoor,	21,11,996	Hustnapoor, an anci-	
Kernal,	56,78,242	ent Place of Hindoo	
Kenore has a brick		worship on the Banks	
Fort	17,18,792	of the Ganges,	44,66,904
Gurhumktefir, has a		Hapoor,	21,03,589
brick Fort on the		<i>This Sircar furnishes 2000</i>	
Banks of the Gan-		<i>Cavalry, and 32,980 In-</i>	
ges and a Pagoda,	15,91,492	<i>fantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR BUDAYOON,

Containing 13 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 80,93,850 BEEGAHS, 10 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 3,47,17,063 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 4,57,181 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Ajong,	13,62,867	Sonnaffmundyeh,	7,95,315
Ownleh,	6,90,620	Sunya,	13,15,722
Budayoon with the Ha-		Kant,	24,39,369
velly,	73,57,571	Kotefalbahen has a	
Bereyly,	1,25,07,434	Fort,	12,29,165
Birfir,	21,47,324	Goleh,	11,36,631
Pownd,	2,60,340	<i>This Sircar furnishes 2850 Ca-</i>	
Tulhy,	10,77,811	<i>valry, and 26,700 Infantry.</i>	
Sehfowan,	24,93,398		

## SIRCAR KEMAUN,

Containing 21 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 4,04,37,700 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams</i>
Adown,	4,00,000	Bhoory,	* * *
Bhookfyand Bhagfa, two		Beteela,	1,00,25,000
Mahls,	4,00,000	Jhungy,	4,00,000
Bafweh,	2,00,000	Jugram,	50,00,000
Pachowter,	4,00,000	Jurryeh,	30,00,000
Bheekundeewar,	2,00,000	Javun,	25,00,000
Bhagty,	1,10,00,000	Chawly,	* *

	Dams.		Dams.
Schujgur,	*	Mahls,	50,37,700
Guzirboor,	*	<i>No Account is made of the other five Pergunnabs.</i>	
Kote Dewarch,	*		
Mulwarch,	25,00,000	<i>This Sircar furnishes 3000 Ca- valry, and 50,000 Infantry.</i>	
Malakore, Setakhoor, and Kymoos, three			

## SIRCAR SEMBHHEL,

Containing 47 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 40,47,193 BEEGAHS, 2 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 6,63,41,431 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 28,92,394 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Anrowhch,	63,42,000	Chaloo,	2,37,809
Azempoor,	23,89,478	Judwar,	8,28,348
Islampoor Behrow,	13,30,640	Havelly Sembhel,	33,22,448
Owjahry,	6,97,609	Deorch,	19,24,837
Akberabad,	6,40,264	Dehkeh,	6,70,364
Islampoor Derkow,	4,29,675	Deyhary,	10,80,306
Islampoor Durgoo,	3,46,348	Dudeyleh,	2,10,000
Bijnore,	33,55,425	Rajpoor,	7,00,000
Bejhrong,	8,28,322	Rejebpoor,	6,12,978
Perowhy,	1,50,000	Sembhel, has a brick	
Befara,	2,00,000	Fort,	8,50,953
Chandpoor,	41,31,071	Sewhareh,	13,33,732
Jilalabad,	14,70,072	Siry,	9,58,769
Chowmalch,	13,40,312	Schenfpoor,	6,44,804

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Sirfaweh,	3,08,065	Moghoolpoor,	35,80,300
Sheerkote,	49,21,051	Munjoleh,	7,37,556
Shahy,	9,00,496	Mundawer,	12,56,995
Kunderky,	6,74,936	Nudeench,	26,47,242
Keeretpoor,	24,10,609	Nehtore,	17,38,160
Cutch,	12,48,995	Niyoodench,	3,04,675
Gindore,	7,51,520	Nerowly,	14,08,093
Kaber,	5,66,539	Humtench,	2,50,000
Kenore,	2,67,919	<i>This Sircar furnishes 4375 Cavalry, 50 Elephants; and 31,550 Infantry.</i>	
Kahnkery,	2,00,000		
Lukhnore,	24,99,208		
Leefweh,	1,00,000		

## SIRCAR SEHARUNPOOR,

Containing 36 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 35,30,370 BEEGAHS, 3 BISHWAS.

REVENUE, 8,78,39,359 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 49,91,485 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Indery, has a brick		Bhocneh,	21,35,496
Fort,	70,78,326	Bughra,	19,13,196
Uneesteh,	3,24,560	Bhut,	13,21,440
Budhonah,	36,98,041	Tanneh Bheem,	35,78,540
Beydowly,	31,15,125	Talookpoor,	2,22,277
Bhutghunjyower,	26,76,407	Chowraffy,	24,71,277
Bhowgpoor,	23,38,120	Jowly,	13,10,057
Pooretchpar,	21,91,460	Jertahwel,	16,68,882

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Havelly Scharunpoor,		Ghatowly,	36,24,588
has a brick Fort,	69,51,540	Ghody,	25,14,673
Deobund, has a brick		Geeranch,	20,25,238
Fort,	6,41,977	Gungweh,	20,29,032
Rampoor,	17,78,997	Lukhnawty,	17,96,058
Roorky,	16,28,360	Mozufferabad,	40,74,460
Roypoortatar,	3,69,080	Mangalore has a brick	
Seekrybhokerhurry,	30,03,311	Fort,	23,50,311
Sirfaweh has a brick		Mulhypoor,	22,44,070
Fort,	25,16,165	Nagore,	13,37,070
Seroot,	22,08,779	Nanuteh,	7,24,153
Sirowhneh,	15,90,606	<i>This Sircar furnishes 3955 Cavalry, and 22,280 Infantry.</i>	
Sumbeltera,	10,11,078		
Serenbulry,	5,74,320		

## SIRCAR REYWARLY,

Containing 12 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 11,55,011 BEEGAHS, 10 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, \* \* \*

SEYURGHAL, 7,39,268 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Padel,	41,14,753	velly, a brick	
Patoodehy,	22,70,080	Fort,	1,19,56,847
Bhoohereh,	7,55,543	Remaïy Chemaïy,	2,28,603
Tawerd has a brick,		Kote Cossim Aly,	33,57,930
Fort,	9,86,228	Ghylote,	6,56,688
Reywarly, with the Ha-		Gohanch,	4,21,440



<i>Dams.</i>	<i>Dams.</i>
Soheneh has a stone Fort upon a Moun- tain, and a hot Well, which is an Object of Hindoo Worship, 39,28,364	Himraneh has a stone Fort upon a Moun- tain, 6,82,159 <i>This Sircar furnishes 2175 Ca- valry, and 14,600 Infantry.</i>

## S I R C A R H I S S A R F E E R O Z E H,

Containing 27 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 31,14,497 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 5,50,04,905 DAMS.

SEYURGHUL, 14,06,519 DAMS.

<i>Dams.</i>	<i>Dams.</i>
Agrowdch, 17,43,970	Jenceed, 50,04,749
Ahrowy, 8,57,357	Jimalpoor, 42,77,461
Unghereh, has a brick Fort and a place of Hindoo worship called	Hissar with the Ha- velly, two Forts, one of stone and the other of Brick, 40,39,895
Kowres, 15,76,200	Dhateret, has a brick Fort, 9,77,028
Bhungeedal, 18,00,000	Sirfa, has a brick Fort, 43,61,368
Poonyan, 12,00,000	Seyuran, 4,00,000
Bharengy, 8,80,832	Sudhemkeh, 1,71,372
Perwaleh, 10,97,807	Sutwany, 76,750
Bhetu, 4,40,280	Shanzdekeryat, 9,60,111
Burwa, 64,680	Futtahabad, has a brick Fort, 11,84,392
Tahneer has a brick Fort, 9,33,042	
Toohaneh, has a brick Fort, 46,94,354	
Toosam, 10,68,548	

Gohanch,	Damr. 28,76,115	Hanfy, has a brick	Damr.
Khandeh,	11,19,364	Fort,	54,34,438
Mehem, has a brick	.	<i>This Sircar furnishes 6875 Ca-</i>	
Fort, *	49,58,613	<i>valry, and 55,700 Infantry.</i>	

## SIRCAR SIRHIND,

Containing 33 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 77,29,466 BEEGAHS, 7 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 16,07,90,549 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,16,97,330 DAMS.

	Damr.		Damr.
Embalch,	41,98,094	Dowraleh,	21,88,443
Benore,	1,25,49,953	Dewteh,	16,01,346
Payil, has a brick		Deoranch,	5,80,985
Fort,	73,62,262	Rooper has a brick	
Bhoader,	31,03,269	Fort,	50,05,549
Bhetundeh,	31,25,000	Sirhind with the Ha-	
Pownderce,	6,86,870	vally two Mahls,	
Teharch, has a brick		a brick Fort,	1,20,82,630
Fort, on the Banks of		Semanch,	1,08,22,280
the River Setlej,	78,50,809	Senam has a brick Fort,	70,07,696
Tahnefr, has a brick		Sadhoorch, has a brick	
Fort,	78,50,803	Fort,	42,98,064
Jhut,	75,09,094	Sultanpoor bareh,	4,27,035
Jerk,	15,38,090	Shahabad,	67,51,468
Khyzerabad, has a brick		Futtahpoor,	6,84,370
Fort,	1,20,59,918	Keryat Roysemu,	12,20,090

<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>	
Keythel, has a brick		Muffunker,	70,53,259
Fort, and a Place of		Munoorpoor,	18,30,025
Hindoo Worship,	1,06,38,630	Malneer,	10,60,580
Gheram, has a brick		Matchwareh, has a brick	
Fort,	61,38,630	Fort,	6,53,552
Lodyaneh, has a brick		Hapery,	11,45,118
Fort on the Banks of		<i>This Sircar furnishes 9225 Cavalry, and 55,700 Infantry</i>	
the River Setlej,	22,94,633		
Mustofyabad,	74,76,691		

TUKSEEM JUMMA  
OF THE  
SOOBAH of LAHOOR.  
SIRCAR DOOABEH BEYT JALENDHER,

Containing 60 MAHLS.  
MEASUREMENT, 32,79,302 BEEGANS, 17 BISHWAS.

REVENUE, 12,43,65,212 DAMS.  
SETUEGHAL, 26,51,788 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Aflecemabad,	4,58,122	Chowrasfy,	54,63,913
Putty Dhencyat,	36,01,678	Jewra,	24,74,854
Bhcongri,	27,60,530	Jafown Balakotee, has a	
Bejwarch,	24,25,913	stone Fort,	6,00,000
Bhelecon has a stone fort,	15,05,006	Chitore,	3,13,000
Birweh,	6,68,000	Hajypoor Saryanch,	26,93,874
Palekwah	2,00,000	Dardak,	97,07,993
Betchrytt,	1,60,000	Deyfoohah, has a brick	
Boytaly and Khutteh two	5,56,366	Fort,	44,74,950
Mahls,	67,80,557	Dedryal, has a stone	
Telown,		Fort,	16,50,000
Talarpoor, has a stone	1,70,333	Dadeh, has a stone Fort,	12,00,000
Fort,		Darpetreh,	9,00,000
Jalendehr, has a brick	1,47,51,626	Durghy,	6,00,000
Fort,		Doomagore,	455,570

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Dhenkely,	72,000	Kunkote, has a stone	
Reheemabad,	24,80,639	Fort,	2,40,000
Rajpooor Putten, has a		Kherch,	2,40,000
stone Fort,	18,00,000	Ghewals	5,86,906
Sultanpooor, has a brick		Lohydehry,	5,63,414
Fort,	24,18,232	Lalsinghy,	2,36,850
Suckhut Mundowy, has		Myany Noorneh,	21,06,156
some Iron and Cop-		Meylly,	18,23,559
per Mines,	16,80,000	Mahommedpooor,	18,02,558
Soper,	10,00,000	Mansewal,	2,86,667
Seebeli has a stone Fort,	8,00,000	Melote,	4,60,620
Suren,	2,13,333	Mudhotch,	4,26,367
Sheikhupoor,	47,22,604	Nekowder,	37,10,796
Sheergurh,	1,94,294	Nuckrowh,	13,00,061
Islapoor,	3,46,867	Nunkel,	23,15,368
Kothey,	55,46,661	Nundown,	53,00,000
Gurh Dumbaleh,	26,70,087	Hirhaneh and Akbera-	
Koteleh,	16,80,000	bad 2 Mahls,	60,32,032
Kotelehr, has a stone fort	13,10,867	Hadyabad,	5,19,467
Kehrekdehar,	4,80,000	<i>This Sircar furnishes</i>	<i>4155 Ca-</i>
Gheyoorkhera, has a stone		<i>valry, and</i>	<i>79,536 Infantry.</i>
Fort,	2,40,000		

## SIRCAR DOOABEH BARY,

Containing 52 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 45,80,002 BEEGAHS, 18 BISWAHS..

REVENUE, 14,28,20,183 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 39,23,922 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Uncherch,	5,00,000	Durweh,	2,40,000
Undowrch,	11,93,739	Derweh Deegur,	24,000
Abhypoor,	1,68,000	Singha Arwel,	5,44,145
Owder,	9600	Sundhewan,	58,54,649
The City of Lahoor,	29,12,600	The Suburbs of Lahoor,	6,74,053
Phulwary,	4,52,694	Shaphoor,	23,82,235
Phulra,	24,13,268	Sheerpoor,	4,80,000
Punjagramy,	14,61,630	Ghorbutravun,	4,11,985
Bhirly,	40,60,507	Kuffoor,	39,15,506
Bhelwal,	31,81,699	Kelanoor,	83,29,111
Putty Hybetpoor,	2,83,95,380	Kanoonvahn,	35,11,499
Buttaleh,	1,68,20,998	Ghoghowal,	34,75,510
Bythan, has a brick fort,	72,97,015	Gualiar,	26,43,000
Punyal,	42,66,091	Kangerch, has a stone fort,	24,00,000
Beyah,	38,22,255	Koteleh,	1,82,518
Bahaderpoor,	4,47,750	Gurgerong,	16,000
Telwarch,	5,14,666	Mullick Shah,	14,75,562
Tehndowt,	6,10,064	Mowd and Bunneh two	
Chundrow,	2,63,568	Mahls,	24,00,000
Charbagh Berhy,	58,502	Mehrre,	24,000
Jemary,	88,13,140	Hoshyar Kernaleh,	4,89,372
Jilalabad,	51,63,119	Palem,	} These four Per- gunnahs are de- olated.
Jeht&Umbaleh 2 Mahls,	23,00,000	Puttyar,	
Jutker,	45,600	Behty,	
Khanpoor,	2,80,038	Jirjur,	
Debhawaleh,	62,80,139	<i>This Sircar furnishes 31,055 Ca- valry, &amp; 1,29,600 Infantry.</i>	
Dehmehry,	16,00,000		



	Dams.		Dams.
Fuzelabad,	1,36,528	Mehrore,	50,05,692
Gobindal,	12,53,957	Meengree,	14,75,225
Kat-hoocha,	58,88,254	Mankote has four stone	
Berhy Goojran,	6,70,936	Fort,	85,119
Kalayuns,	2,03,964	Vun,	37,11,553
Karnry, commonly cal-		Hummeenagur,	83,91,087
led Sanyar,	15,00,000	Huntyal,	2,40,000
Kherlyterly,	7,68,000	<i>This Sircar furnishes</i> 6795	
Lukknoe,	6,81,818	<i>Cavalry, and</i> 99,652 <i>In-</i>	
Mungutwaleh,	38,90,690	<i>fantry.</i>	
Berhy Mahommed			
Dookroow,	11,27,903		

## SIRCAR DOOABEH JENHET.

Containing 21 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 26,33,202 BEEGAHS, 5 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 6,45,02,394 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 25,11,070 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Inderhul,	4,85,418	Sayila and Doodyal two	
Aghundore Umbaran,	3,92,000	Mahls,	7,35,741
Beheerch,	1,99,10,000	Shoorpoor,	31,21,546
Bhelolepoor,	38,30,575	Shukerpoor,	10,50,819
Booleit,	4,00,080	Gujerat,	82,66,150
Bhinber,	12,00,000	Keryaly,	26,43,270
Bhedoo,	1,92,000	Ghoghar, has a brick	
Bohety,	557,222	Fort,	23,20,594



	Dams.		Dams.
Ghurry	15,05,241	Hezarch, has a brick	
Lalore,	37,46,166	Fort,	46,89,136
Mengely,	4,32,000	This Sircar furnishes	3730 Ca-
Metole Roy Kedary,	3,70,549	valry, and	44,200 Infantry.
Heryu,	91,50,878		

## SIRCAR SINDH SAGER,

Containing 42 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 14,09,979 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 5,19,12,201 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 4680 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Akberabad Terkhery,	54,91,738	Derbend,	1,00,000
Attock Benaris,	32,02,216	Dherab,	96,000
Awan,	4,15,970	Dowdvut,	96,000
Phurhaleh, has a stone		Reyshah,	92,496
Fort,	51,58,109	Shumfabad,	70,34,503
Bil Ghazi Khan,	7,20,000	Shembala,	6,24,000
Balagehter,	10,00,040	Futtahpoor Kalowry,	42,63,831
Byrogehter,	48,000	Gulbehlek,	28,83,253
Beloky Dhen,	13,16,801	Khiyefs,	9,34,161
Terchuckdamy,	2,50,575	Kharderwazeh,	24,541
Havelly Rhotas, has two		Kerchak,	9,61,755
Forts,	60,43,140	Cutchakote,	3,40,000
Khushab,	27,02,509	Kahwan, has a stone	
Dangurry,	33,01,201	Fort,	1,92,000
Dhenkote, here is a salt		Kanput,	96,000
Pit,	4,80,000	Lunkahuffyar,	96,000

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Makhyaleh, here is a		Narmy,	38,091
falt Pit, rnd a stone		Nokooseralkhehteh,	38,092
Fort,	3,84,000	Hezareh Fereek,	18,05,342
Meraly,	2,40,000	Huttyarlunek,	3,00,000
Melote has a stone		Hezareh, Goojran,	2,70,896
Fort,	1,33,233	Himmut Khan Kermoon,	48,000
Mundunpoor, has a		<i>This Sircar furnishes 8553 Ca-</i>	
brick Fort,	24,110	<i>valry, and 69,700 Infantry.</i>	
Neelab,	4,81,305		

### SEPARATE PERGUNNAHS.

Beylote,	3,22,740	<i>Dams.</i>
Sehlore,	17,00,000	do.
Kahlore,	18,00,000	do.

# TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

## SOOBAH of MULTAN.

### SIRCAR MULTAN,

Containing 47 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 5,58,649 BEEGAHS, 4 BISHWAHS.

REVENUE, 5,39,16,317 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 54,94,236 DAMS.

*This Sircar furnishes 8965 Cavalry, and 90,650 Infantry.*

### DOOABEH BEYT JALENDHER,

Containing 9 Mahls.

MEASUREMENT, 52,090 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 1,72,40,147 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,08,884 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Adam Damen,	3,69,445	Kherdher,	30,58,456
Jilalabad,	2,99,798	Kaheeyooldy,	5,94,233
Deenapoor,	18,76,862	Khelookhareh,	12,01,086
Rajpoor,	92,397	<i>This Division furnishes 1410 Cavalry, and 17,100 Infantry.</i>	
Sheergurh,	57,41,200		
Futtahpoor,	40,20,661		

# DOOABEH BARY,

Containing 11 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 1,37,629 BEEGAHS, 13 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 98,63,341 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 2,07,382 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Islampoor, has a brick		Khutpoor,	1,49,578
Fort,	15,50,896	Degrawy,	50,146
Imailpoor,	49,932	Shah-Alumpoor,	15,55,563
The City of Multan, has		Kaheebooldy,	4,90,654
a brick Fort,	17,19,168	Metyleh,	6,08,418
Telembeh,	12,00,778	<i>This Division furnishes 775 Ca-</i>	
Chowkhendy,	1,91,054	<i>valry, and 14,550 Infantry.</i>	
The Suburbs of the City			
of Multan,	22,88,354		

# DOOABEH RETCHNAD,

Containing 6 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 83,229 BEEGAHS, 18 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 51,13,883 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Ircjpoor and Degrawy,	23,77,300	Knubeh,	9,58,786
Chowkhendy,	2,15,830	<i>This Division furnishes 77</i>	
Khutpoor,	5,05,398	<i>Cavalry, and 9500 Infan-</i>	
Delybehty,	2,56,569	<i>try.</i>	

## DOOABEH SINDH SAGER,

Containing 4 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 34,812 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 21,78,192 DAMS.

SEYURGHVL, 13,399 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Islampoor,	3,73,357	Detached Villages,	38,030
Rungpoor,	14,10,737	<i>This Division furnishes 220 Ca-</i>	
Roypoor,	3,56,068	<i>valry, and 2000 Infantry.</i>	

## PERGUNNAHS SEPARATE,

Containing 17 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 2,05,893 BEEGAHS, 13 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,88,20,255 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 38,688 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Obaderch,	9,15,256	Sewrohy,	28,800
Owj,	19,10,140	Futtehpoor,	3,30,779
Bhoortydamen,	13,36,029	Kherore,	87,289
Jumsheer,	3,48,037	Meloot Ghazipoor,	24,00,000
Dudaiy, has a brick		Mowh, has a brick	
Fort,	24,00,000	Fort,	7,07,069
Dewarawel,	1,40,000	Meroot, has a brick	
Doodkhan,	14,40,000	Fort,	2,04,000
Rajpoor,	29,854	Mehend,	80,14,000
Repery,	10,80,000	<i>This Division furnishes 5800 Ca-</i>	
Seetpoor,	46,08,000	<i>valry, and 57,600 Infantry.</i>	

# SOOBAN OF MULDAN.

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## SIRCAR DEYBALPOOR,

Containing 29 Mahls.

MEASUREMENT, 14,33,767 BEEGANS, 8 BEEWAHS,  
REVENUE, 12,93,34,153 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 20,79,170 DAMS.

*This Sircar furnishes 5210 Cavalry, and 53,300 Infantry.*

## DOOABEH BEYT JALINDHER,

Containing 10 Mahls.

MEASUREMENT, 7,10,946 BEEGANS, 2 BEEWAHS,  
REVENUE, 8,88,98,755 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 14,81,564 DAMS.

Putten, has a brick	Dams.
Fort,	
Deybalpoor Luckhy, has	26,22,928
a brick Fort,	
Dhundhak, has a brick	1,35,14,559
Fort,	
Dectur,	34,5,4375
Rehmatabad,	24,13,555
Luckhy Katabad, has	1,22,500
a brick Fort,	4,55,301

Luckhy Kyampoor, has	Dams.
a Fort,	
Luckhy Katabad,	20,54,274
Luckhy Gargajin,	20,8,5569
Luckhy Tulkand,	1,41,5711
This Division furnishes 2110	
Cavalry, and 20,110, Infantry.	

## DOOABEH BARRY,

Containing 6 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 1,93,495 BEEGAHS, 9 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 11,75,393 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Bherahpal,	11,75,393	Sedkheerch,	35,51,630
Bababhowj, has a Fort,	20,20,256	Mundhaly,	27,03,429
Cheny,	12,00,600	<i>This Division furnishes 1100 Cavalry, and 14,000 Infantry.</i>	
Reheemabad,	11,86,714		

## DOOABEH RETCHNAD,

Containing 7 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 1,42,856 BEEGAHS, 2 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 85,34,915 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 5,808 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Khanpoor,	12,85,740	Kherel,	19,07,069
Dulchychundher,	6,05,557	Mees,	25,04,182
Shahzadeh Belootch,	7,89,742	<i>This Division furnishes 710 Cavalry, and 6300 Infantry.</i>	
Abidyabad,	3,43,932		
Fereedabad,	10,98,694		





# T U K S E E M J U M M A

OF THE

## SOOBAAH of TATAH.

### SIRCAR TATAH.

Containing 18 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 2,59,99,991 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Bunder Lahery,	55,21,419	Retench,	8,42,144
Butwar,	49,32,386	Sankoreh,	21,20,097
Bahrampoor,	13,11,612	Sirfyjam,	1,42,641
Bowry,	4,34,305	Kerker,	33,28,476
Jeker,	3,48,462	Lekenkeyreh,	5,35,795
Jara,	82,590	Mujeh,	11,05,606
Durg,	29,70,441	Manjir.	12,21,752
Denkery,	3,15,921	Nezampoor,	3,52,724

### SIRCAR HAJYKAN,

Containing 11 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 1,17,84,586 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Bagh Futteh,	3,40,173	Rahban,	7,42,973
Bayleh,	6,56,317	Villages dependant, upon	
Hajykan,	5,55,699	Kahban,	3,46,783
Jown,	31,65,418	Kerorey,	5,29,937

	Dams.		Dams.
Lownda,	11,19,973	Medowly,	25,52,605
Mundery,	30,94,269	Nopyar,	12,80,439

## SIRCAR SEWISTAN,

Containing 9 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 1,55,46,808 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Paler,	20,20,884	Khut,	13,29,923
Baghbanan,	19,48,152	Sewistan with the Ha-	
Butten,	19,02,033	velly,	16,69,732
Boostkan,	18,25,191	Kahan,	16,40,764
Junjeh,	19,78,953	Lakhawet,	12,31,776

## SIRCAR NUSSEERPOOR,

Containing 7 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 78,34,600 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Amerkote,	10,57,802	Kafar,	4,01,738
Telferch,	3,26,104	Nusseerpoor,	18,78,126
Semadany,	30,31,530	Markundun,	6,23,696
Kydal,	5,15,904		

## SIRCAR CHUCKERHALEH,

Containing 8 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 50,85,408 DAMS.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Arpoor,	7,31,190	Tewary,	5,71,073
Chuckerhaleh,	7,47,175	Kehryjooneh,	5,08,152
Seyar,	7,19,207	Kekhmenawely,	4,91,368
Ghazipoor,	9,83,655	Birhee,	3,33,588

T U K . S E E M J U M M A

OF THE

## SOOBAH of CABUL.

SIRCAR CASHMEER,

Containing 38 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 3,11,318 KHERWARS, 12 TUREKS of Grain, being equivalent to 6,21,13,040½ DAMS; out of which is paid in Money the value of 9,43,506 KHERWARS, 14 TUREKS, amounting to 12,51,880 DAMS.

*This Sircar furnishes 3210 Cavalry, and 27,765 Infantry.*

TUREF. MERATCH,

Containing .22 MAHLs.

REVENUE, 17,92,819 KHERWARS, being equivalent to 3,57,96,122½ DAMS; out of which is paid in Money the value of 6,70,551 KHERWARS, 12 TUREKS, amounting to 88,75,248 DAMS.

*It furnishes 1620 Cavalry, and 14,600 Infantry.*

## THE CITY of SIRYNAGUR.

PERGUNNAHS situated to the East of SIRYNAGUR,

Containing 3 MAHLS.

Uncej; Bereng, and Vehy.

PERGUNNAHS situated to the Northeast of SIRYNAGUR.

Containing 7 MAHLS.

Owler,

Phak,

Dutchenpareh,

Khawerpareh,

Kut-har,

Merwadun,

Mutton,

PERGUNNAHS situated to the Southeast of SIRYNAGUR.

Containing 11 MAHLS.

Adeon,

Iytch,

Banhal,

Batu,

Deofir,

Zeenehpoor,

Sooperfumen,

Shawereh,

Shekerweh,

Nagam,

Weer,

TUREF KUMRAY,

Containing 11 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 12,18,799 KHERWARS, 12 TUREKS, *being equivalent to*  
2,63,16,918 DAMS; *out of which is paid in Money the value of*  
2,72,954½ KHERWARS, *amounting to* 36,16,632 DAMS.

*It furnishes 1590 Cavalry, and 18,165 Infantry.*

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PERGUNNAHS to the Northwest of SIRYNAGUR.

Containing 2 MAHLS.

Zeenehgur, and Geyehamoon.

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PERGUNNAHS to the Southwest of SIRYNAGUR.

Containing 12 MAHLS.

Inderkole,  
Purrispoor,  
Butten,  
Banekul,  
Berowey,  
Teelgong,

Denesfoo,  
Dutchenkhawer,  
Duties,  
Koher,  
Kumraj,  
Kerohun,

## SIRCAR PUCKELY,

\* \* \*

## SIRCAR SEWAD,

*Divided into BENEER, SEWAD, and BIJORE.*

## SIRCAR DERUNEYUN &amp; ISSA KHYL,

*Is a Territory situated to the Southeast of Cabul, now inhabited by Afghans; formerly it belonged to the Tribes of Soorany, Kerany, and Zeery.*

## SIRCAR KANDAHAR,

Containing 24 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 8,114½ TOOMANS; and 29,600 DINARS in Money; 45,775 SHEEP; 45 BALOOTCHY HORSES; 37,52,977 KHERWARS of Barley; 420 KHERWARS of Rice; 2 KHERWARS of Wheat-flour; and 20 MAUNDS of Ghee.

*This Sircar furnishes 13,775 Cavalry, and 65,260 Infantry.*

## THE CITY of KANDAHAR.

50,270 TOOMANS in Money; and 35,120 KHERWARS of Grain.

## Dependencies of KANDAHAR to the East.

The Territory of DOOKY has a brick Fort.

9 *Toomans* in Money; 1900 *Kberwars* of Grain; 12,000 *Sheep*;  
and 15 *Belootchy Horses*.

The Territory of PUSHENG has a mud Fort.

33 *Toomans* in Money; 3200 *Sheep*; and 500 *Kberwars* of Grain.

The Territory of SHAL has a mud Fort.

4½ *Toomans* in Money; 940 *Sheep*; and 770 *Kberwars* of Grain.

The Territory of MUSTUNG has a mud Fort.

10 *Toomans* in Money; and 8000 *Dinars*; and 470 *Kberwars* of Grain.

The Territory of CHELGUZZY.

12 *Toomans* in Money; and 415 *Kberwars* of Rice.

ULOUS PUNNEY, 60 *Sheep*.

ULOUS ABDALLY

Formerly paid 1000 *Sheep*; but the *Kuzzlebasht* fixed it to 100 *Toomans*.

ULOUS ABDALL.

2800 *Sheep*, 5 *Kberwars* of Rice, and 1 *Kberwar* of Ghee.

ULOUS JEMUNDY. 11 *Toomans*, and 4000 *Dinars*.

RABAT BELOOCHAN.

Included in the City of Kandahar.

## Dependencies to the South of KANDAHAR.

KELAT BUNJAREH has a mud Fort.

30 *Belootchy Horses*, and 30 *Camels*.

SHURABEK, 1200 *Sheep*.



ULOUS BEYSKER, 225 *Sheep*.

ULOUS MEERKANY, 9 *Tomans* in Money; and 3350 *Sheep*.

ULOUS MUSTEWANY, 200 *Sheep*, and 7 *Mounds* of Ghee.

### To the North of K A N D A H A R,

The Territory of KELAT BEELOOK, has a strong mud Fort.

520 *Tomans* and 9660 *Dinars* in Money; 4346 *Sheep*, 1270 *Kherwars* of Grain; 1 *Mound* of Ghee; and 1 *Mound* of Rice.

HEZAREH DEHLEH, 1454 *Sheep*, and 20 *Kherwars* of Grain.

HEZAREH DENJIRENJI, 160 *Sheep*.

The Territory of TAREEN has a strong Fort.

15,000 *Sheep*, and 1000 *Kherwars* of Grain.

### To the West of K A N D A H A R.

The Territory of GUERUMSEER.

602 *Tomans*, and 8000 *Dinars* in Money; 1219 *Kherwars* of Grain.

The Territory of ZEMEENDAWER. \* \* \*

ULOUS SYEH KHANEH, 42 *Tomans*.

The Castle of KUSHEKNEKHOOD, included in the City KANDAHAR.

SIRCAR CABUL,

Containing 22 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 8,05,07,465 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,37,178 DAMS.

*This Sircar furnishes 28,187 Cavalry, and 2,12,700 Infantry.*

THE CITY of CABUL.

1,27,58,410 DAMS.

To the East of CABUL.

Tooman Bekram, 96,92,410 DAMS.

Tooman Neyknehar, 1,18,94,003 do.

Belook Kamch, \* \* \*

To the North of CABUL.

	Dams.		Dams.
Tooman Munderar,	26,84,880	Tooman Lehooker,	31,93,214
Tooman Alysheng,	37,01,150	Tooman Budrow,	4,13,885
Tooman Alengar,	15,44,677	Tooman Ulfaiy,	6,00,000
Pooluk Bekhrad,	20,45,451	Tooman Punjneer,	4,61,940

## To the South of C A B U L.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Tooman Bungish,	33,32,348	Tooman Gurdeiz,	20,30,032
Tooman Kohuft,	7,01,620	Tooman Meydan,	16,06,799
Tooman Nughz,	8,54,000	Tooman Ghuzneen,	38,68,642

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## To the West of C A B U L.

	<i>Dams.</i>		<i>Dams.</i>
Tooman Firmul,	3,25,716	Tooman Ghaurband,	15,74,760
Tooman Damen-		Tooman Zohak Bami-	
kouh,	1,64,61,785	yan,	8,61,750

END OF THE TUKSEEM YUMMA.

